

its Set Budget y Israel ve to Check gh Inflation

By Jonathan C. Randall

TEL AVIV, June 22 (WP) — Minister Menachem Begin's cabinet agreed today to a new anti-inflationary budget, after months of wrangling, but to end the lingering malaise gripping his beleaguered administration.

Though Finance Minister Yigal Allon expressed formal satisfaction with the cuts, which were to be implemented tomorrow by a ministerial committee, insiders said that he was still considering a slash of \$400 million in the current \$13.6-billion budget. Mr. Allon was reportedly disappointed at his failure to win Cabinet approval for more than two-thirds of the cuts he deemed necessary to stem runaway inflation.

Prices Up

Inflation has increased 130 percent in a year-to-year basis and is at close to an annual 200 percent rate based on the price of the past two months.

Mr. Hurvitz and two members of his party to withdraw their support from the government in the parliament, Mr. Begin's government was in serious peril, according to political analysts.

Automatic of the mood were Education Minister Shimon Peres, who said the compromise "shows how the fabric of this government is predicted to fall apart by October."

Mr. Hurvitz told reporters after a regular Cabinet session that he would leave the way for a new Labor Party leader, Shimon Peres, and a Palestinian state.

Peres and other opposition leaders have called on the government to stop its plans for further settlements on the Israeli-occupied West Bank as a means of ending the crisis.

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Ready to begin summit in Venice on Sunday were, left to right, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga, President Carter and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, with Roy Jenkins, president of the European Commission, at far right.

250 Others Linked to Coup Conspiracy

27 in Iran Military Charged With Plot

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, June 22 (LAT) — At least 27 members of the Iranian armed forces were arrested yesterday on charges of conspiring with 250 other soldiers to overthrow the government, the head of the army's Revolutionary Tribunal said. Hojatoleslam Mohammed Reza Shahri said 100 men have been convicted or are awaiting trial in connection with the alleged plot and 150 are being sought.

The detention of seven alleged conspirators, including a major and a lieutenant, was announced June 12. Their trial behind closed doors began last week.

Among those reportedly implicated was Adnan, Ahmad Madani, who finished second in Iran's presidential election.

Mr. Madani has spoken out against the holding of, or spy trials for, the 53 American hostages.

The tribunal leader said the alleged plotters wanted to bring back the shah and former Premier Shapur Bakhtiari to run Iran for two years, and then hold a referendum to decide the future form of government.

He quoted a warrant officer among the original group of seven as having told a meeting of conspirators: "I have personally met Saddam Hussein (president of Iraq) and he promised to give us help and weapons."

The defendants are specifically charged with plotting to kill the commander of Pirsahr Garrison and the commander of the 306th Artillery Regiment and to cut communications between a number of military posts in the region.

Meanwhile, almost 400 teachers, students and staff members linked with Mohammed Reza Shahri, the deposed shah, have been removed from Tehran University, government radio said yesterday.

University supervisor Hassan Arfio announced the dismissals, suspensions and retirements, saying those affected were suspected of collaborating with SAVAK, the former shah's secret police. Other cases are being reviewed, he said. The purge came at the order of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who has

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Organized by Moslem Leaders, Dissidents

Strike Brings Kabul Nearly to Standstill

By Tyler Marshall

KABUL, June 22 (LAT) — An air of expectancy gripped Kabul today as an apparently airtight general strike entered its second day without any decisive government action to end it.

Reports from various parts of the city indicated almost total compliance with the strike call. Traffic was well below normal in most areas for a Sunday, a work day in the Moslem world.

"The entire city is shut down," said a Western diplomat who had made a tour.

The strike was organized by a mixture of Moslem religious leaders and dissidents, diplomatic sources said. It is the second general shutdown in Kabul since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan last December. As previously, the people of Kabul are protesting the Soviet military presence and the Marxist regime of Babrak Karmal.

However, those who witnessed the first strike, which triggered a full-scale uprising last February, said that the Russians appeared to be taking a much softer line against the protesters this time.

While there were some reports of Soviet armored personnel carriers and Afghan troops moving through the city yesterday, by early afternoon today, there were no signs of armor moving in the city. Major thoroughfares carried little traffic.

Helicopter activity over the city, while sustained, was described by one long-time resident as "nothing excessive."

Many of the MI-8 and MI-24 Soviet helicopter gunships operating from Kabul's main international airport were seen headed to areas southwest of Kabul, where rebel insurgents were reported active, rather than circling the city itself.

In February, the Russians ordered MIG fighters and helicopter gunships to buzz the city in an attempt to intimidate the strikers. The Russians also ordered armored vehicles and troops to fire into groups of demonstrators, a decision that some estimate took as many as 300 lives and further intensified anti-Soviet feeling throughout Afghanistan.

There is no sign of the strike lifting, but the government appears more relaxed this time, said a veteran diplomat.

The government radio here appealed to shop owners to reopen, and loudspeaker trucks toured the main commercial areas delivering a similar message.

While one Western resident reported a street scuffle between youths and army personnel in the western area of the city, Kabul remained generally quiet but tense, according to most accounts.

"There is a tremendous feeling that something is going to happen," said a Western resident. "The place is simmering."

Residents said that the present strike began yesterday morning. Shops and businesses in the Kabul old city did not open after Friday's sabbath. By midday yesterday, virtually all bazaars in the city were closed.

According to one account, organizers threatened several traders who wanted to remain open. Another report, which could not be confirmed, said that two merchants in the old city were shot after ignoring the order to close.

Unlike February, when the business shutdown was accompanied by massive civil unrest, there have been no major demonstrations.

Some diplomatic observers interpret the lack of government action to crush the strike as part of a more liberal image that the Russians are desperately trying to create for Mr. Karmal in an effort to broaden the regime's thin political base.

UN Official Reportedly Held

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, June 22

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Allies Spurn Soviet Claim Of Partial Afghan Pullout

Russia Says Some Troops Withdrawing From Kabul

Summit Leaders Demand All Soviet Troops Leave

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, June 22 (WP) — The Soviet Union announced this morning that it is withdrawing "some Army units" from Afghanistan because they are "no longer necessary."

According to a six-line statement by Tass from Kabul, the partial withdrawal was agreed upon between "the command of Soviet military contingents now staying in Afghanistan" and the Afghan government.

The surprise announcement came even as Western military sources here were reporting a slow but steady increase in the number of Soviet troops in the country. Western analysts estimate that 85,000 Soviet troops are stationed in Afghanistan.

The meaning of the announcement was not immediately clear. The statement did not disclose how many troops or which ones were being withdrawn. It was made several hours after Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev reportedly sent a message to French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing on the question of Soviet troops levels in the country.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was the first Western leader to meet with Mr. Brezhnev following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in late December.

Venice Talks

The announcement comes as the Western allies are meeting in Venice in part to try to coordinate policies in response to the Afghan intervention. It also comes before the July 19 opening of the Moscow Olympic Games, which have been badly crippled by a U.S.-led boycott that includes about 50 countries, including West Germany, Canada and Japan.

The Russians have been under diplomatic pressure to end the intervention. The White House called an embargo on most trade and stopped shipment of millions of tons of feed grain badly needed by the Russians to make up harvest shortages last year.

The Tass announcement is sure to bring a flurry of high-level diplomatic activity between Moscow and the West to evaluate the extent and meaning of the withdrawals. Last year, Moscow announced a reduction of 20,000 troops in its East German units, but Western sources say the Russians, while withdrawing those troops, have in fact added more.

The Kremlin has spurned repeated attempts by Western nations and the Moslem countries for some sort of political settlement. In harsh terms, it recently rejected an initiative by Moslem leaders for talks that could lead to a pullout and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

By Joseph Fitchett

VENICE, June 22 (HTT) — Leaders of the seven major Western allies today demanded the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan in a statement responding to a Soviet announcement that some troops would be pulled out.

The Western leaders reacted quickly to the Soviet withdrawal message — which was delivered verbally to France on Friday and disclosed to the other leaders today and in Afghanistan by the news agency Tass — to dispel speculation about allied disunity over how to react to the Soviet intervention, diplomats here said.

The two-day summit, which was to have focused on economic issues, involves Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the United States and West Germany.

In their statement, the leaders said: "The Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan is unacceptable and we are determined not to accept it in the future."

"We have taken note of today's announcement of the withdrawal of some Soviet troops from Afghanistan. In order to make a useful contribution to the solution of the Afghan crisis, this withdrawal, if confirmed, will have to be permanent and continue until the complete withdrawal of the Soviet troops."

Hailed by U.S.

A senior Carter administration official hailed the declaration as evidence that "U.S. allies, when pushed, will respond."

Although the language of the communiqué repeats earlier European statements, the U.S. official said, "When we came here, there were some doubts about Western unity. But now we have demonstrated that there is firm unity of purpose." He added, "The text is compatible with the strategic sense that President Carter gave in his Rome speech [on Friday]."

Diplomats said that the prompt Western reaction gave this summit a sharper political coherence than observers had expected.

Meanwhile, Mr. Carter and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, at the U.S. president's request, talked for an hour tonight. A French spokesman said that they agreed that allied consultations had been inadequate. Future U.S.-French contacts are planned to discuss improved consultation procedures, he said. The two leaders also reviewed the European Economic Community's recent call for a PLO role in Middle East peace negotiations.

Most officials here were skeptical about the military significance of the Soviet move. Several called it a maneuver to disrupt U.S. efforts to rally the summit toward stiffer opposition to Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

First Evidence

However, U.S. and French sources here said that preliminary evidence today, still to be checked by intelligence, indicated that several thousand Soviet troops are leaving Afghanistan. "We still have to make sure that it is not just troop rotation or a tactical redeployment," a U.S. official said.

U.S. national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski said that he hoped that it marked the start of a complete Soviet pullout. But he, like his British colleagues, noted that there had been a reported Soviet buildup in recent weeks so the withdrawal could leave total strength there unaffected.

French officials said the Tass report confirmed the contents of a Soviet message delivered in Paris late Friday. The message from Mr. Brezhnev was read to a presidential aide in the Elysee Palace by the Soviet ambassador.

Briefing

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who arrived here yesterday, briefed the other six leaders today on the message as well as on his meeting with Mr. Brezhnev in Warsaw last month.

French sources said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told Mr. Brezhnev at Warsaw that France rejected any Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and insisted on Soviet withdrawal, even if it had to be a gradual process. "Brezhnev's message follows that conversation and now we will see if any further positive developments are forthcoming," a French diplomat said.

While French officials cited the Soviet message as vindication of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's diplomatic efforts, U.S. officials suggested that Mr. Brezhnev used a delaying tactic. "Don't believe anything until you see it," said U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie.

The summit includes President Carter, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau of Canada, Premier Francesco Cossiga of Italy and Foreign Minis-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

A Threatens Bombings; drid Rejects Demands

TEL AVIV, June 22 (Reuters) — Jewish government today rejected demands by Basque guerrillas to bomb the holiday resorts if 18 prisoners are not released now at midday.

An explosion in the garden of a villa in the southern resort of Puente de Ibañeta, shattering windows and causing minor injuries, was claimed by the guerrillas. No one claimed responsibility and it was not known if the bomb was planted by the separatist organization.

Security measures will be stepped up, and naturally we shall compromise nor bow government spokesman said in response to the by ETA's political-military high said yesterday that had been planted in Spain's areas and would go off if 18 suspected guerrillas released and the warden of a prison in Madrid.

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Voter Turnout Is Very Heavy in Japanese Elections

By William Chapman

TOKYO, June 22 (WP) — Japanese voters turned out in unusually large numbers today to decide whether the Liberal Democratic Party's 25-year reign will be ended and replaced by a coalition government.

About 74 percent of the country's 81 million voters went to the polls, according to an estimate by the Home Ministry. The turnout was running about six percent higher than in the last election.

Fair weather and the unusual interest aroused by predictions that the LDP would lose control after nearly 25 years in power accounted for the large turnout.

The party was trying to win at least 256 seats to keep control of the lower house of parliament and to form a government under a new premier without having to accept influence from opposition parties.

If it failed, the LDP was prepared to negotiate a coalition with two other parties, the Socialists and the Komei party, which together would have 256 seats.

Meanwhile, party leaders agreed to call the new Diet (parliament) into special session in mid-July to choose a successor to Premier Masayoshi Ohira, who died of a heart attack on June 12. The gains and losses of the five major LDP factions in today's election would play a big role in deciding which of the leaders is to inherit the premiership.

If the LDP maintains its majority, the two most likely contenders are Yasuhiro Nakasone, a veteran politician who heads his own faction, and Toshio Komoto, a businessman-turned-politician who is backed by most of the business community. But there is sentiment in the party for choosing some elder statesman as a caretaker premier who would serve until the party's regular election late this year.

A rainstorm in southern Japan was the only bad bit of election-day weather. Good weather is usually viewed as a factor helping LDP candidates because the party's voters are thought to be less disciplined

and less motivated than those who support such opposition parties as the Socialists and Communists.

Leaders of the major parties were hopeful about the outcome but neither predicted victory. Yoshio Sakurai, the LDP's secretary-general, said he thought his party had a good chance of winning.

But, the source added, Mr. Carter and Mr. Schmidt did not resolve the basic political and temperamental differences that have undermined mutual confidence. Other sources

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. party, has ruled Japan since 1955. The Socialist Party is the largest of six opposition parties but has far too few seats in the lower house to be considered strong enough to take over the government.

The election was an unprecedented double-header with control of both the upper and the lower house at stake. One half of the 252 seats were to be filled in the regular election for the upper house. All of the 511 seats in the more powerful lower house were being contested in a special election called when the

Ohira government lost a no-confidence vote in parliament on May 16.

At the time parliament was dissolved, the LDP had 258 seats in the lower house, two more than the necessary majority, and it could count on the votes of four conservative independents. It held 124 seats in the upper house for a one-vote majority since six of the seats were vacant because of deaths or retirements.

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Severe Public Comment

China Protests U.S. Arms Sales to Taiwan

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, June 22 (WP) — The Chinese government, in a dispatch carried by the China news agency, yesterday sharply protested continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and the reported State Department approval of talks on the sale of fighter planes to the island.

The statement appeared to be the most severe public comment from Peking in a year of what have been steadily improving Chinese-American relations.

"While declaring that it will do nothing to impede the process of rapprochement between the Chinese mainland and Taiwan, the U.S. government actually keeps transporting huge quantities of arms to Taiwan," a commentator for the official press service said.

"This discrepancy between words and deeds represents nothing but bad faith in international relations," the commentator wrote.

"Breach of Principles"

The protest appeared to be sparked by reports, mentioned in an accompanying dispatch also carried by the China news agency, that Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., had disclosed a State Department decision to allow U.S. companies to discuss the sale of an intermediate-range fighter to China.

"It is obvious that the continued and increased arms sales by the U.S. government to Taiwan constitute a breach of the principles embodied in the agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and are harmful to the development of Sino-U.S. relations in a normal way," the commentary said.

"The Chinese people categorically could not remain indifferent towards such a U.S. move."

The Chinese protest followed by a week an unusual attack by the official Chinese press on Republican Party presidential candidate Ronald Reagan for his suggestions of stronger U.S. ties with Taiwan.

A commentator in the official People's Daily said on June 14: "If the United States re-established 'official' relations with Taiwan according to the policy announced by Reagan, it would imply that the very principle which constitutes the foundation of the Sino-U.S. relationship would regress against the will of the two peoples."

The commentator applauded, however, the official U.S. government position against "turning the clock back" and seemed to suggest that the Reagan statement posed no real threat to the improving relationship. "Friendship and growing cooperation between the two peoples are a historical trend which

cannot be checked by a tiny adverse current in the development of the Sino-U.S. relations," the June 14 commentary said.

Yesterday's commentary expressed more direct concern for the future of Sino-American ties. It was particularly striking because at the time of the announcement early this year of renewed U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, the official public Chinese reaction was nothing more than a vague sentence in the middle of a short dispatch noting that such sales contradicted the Chinese position.

When Washington and Peking agreed to normalize relations in late 1978, they also agreed to disagree over the arms question, but officials had expected a sharper response when the announcement of renewed sales was made earlier in the year.

Apparently the remarks by Mr. Reagan and the prospect of aircraft sales convinced Chinese policymakers that a stronger response was now necessary.

The China owes agency listed in detail the new set of arms, valued at about \$280 million, promised to Taiwan at the beginning of 1980. The arms included land and sea anti-aircraft missiles, anti-tank missiles, a shipboard weapons fire-control system with 76mm rapid-firing guns and an improved electronic identification system.

Seoul Attacks Ship

Battle Almost Erupts Between Two Koreas

SEOUL, June 22 (NYT) — The South Korean Defense Ministry claimed yesterday that warplanes and warships from North and South Korea almost became involved in a battle on the Yellow Sea off the southwestern coast of the Korean peninsula.

A Defense Ministry statement said that 12 MIG-21 fighters and a fleet of five warships were mobilized by the North to try to stop South Korean forces from capturing a Communist boat that apparently sought to land armed espionage agents in South Korea.

A South Korean fleet, composed of a warship and three patrol vessels supported by three fighter bombers, knocked out the boat at 5:55 a.m. local time yesterday, the ministry said.

Eight crew members of the boat were killed and a ninth man was captured, the ministry said. South Korean casualties were listed as two navy men slightly wounded.

The ministry said the boat was first spotted by a South Korean coastal guard post Friday afternoon, about 7 miles west of Taichon, a beach resort 150 miles southwest of Seoul. When the boat ignored warn-

ings from the post and fled west, South Korean troops opened fire, the ministry said.

12-Hour Chase

A 12-hour chase developed, with the South Korean fleet pursuing the North Korean boat which was running at 30 knots an hour, the Defense Ministry said. When the South Korean forces began firing on the boat, North Korean warplanes and warships appeared.

The ministry did not say whether the two sides exchanged fire. "A touch-and-go situation of a war breaking out developed, but the North Korean aircraft and warships turned back as our air force took appropriate measures," the ministry said. It did not elaborate what those measures were.

The area of the reported confrontation is below the demilitarized zone that cuts across the Korean peninsula under the 1953 armistice agreement. The Yellow Sea off the island of Kanghwa, just west of Seoul, and the Eastern Sea, off Kosong, remain divided into two different territorial waters.

With naval strength of both sides concentrated in the Yellow Sea, however, the spot near the reported confrontation has seen intermittent tension, but this was the first time that the two sides came so close to a battle.

According to Lt. Gen. Shin Hyon Su, head of the counterintelligence command of the Defense Ministry, the North Korean boat sought to land agents so they could link up with others already active in the South. The purpose of the infiltration, he said, was to take advantage of the political and labor unrest that culminated in last month's anti-government uprising in the city of Kwangju.

This was the second reported attempt by North Korea to infiltrate by sea since March 25 when a similar incident ended in a sinking of a boat near the southeastern port of Pohang.

North Korean Denial

TOKYO, June 22 (Reuters) — North Korea today denied the South Korean reports that one of its ships had been sunk in the South's territorial waters. The official North Korean newspaper Rodong Sinmun called the reports a fabrication.

U.S. Said to Pressure Seoul

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP) — The United States is eliminating some high-level contacts with South Korea as part of a delicate campaign to prod that country toward political liberalization, U.S. State Department officials said yesterday. The Carter administration also may abstain from voting on loan requests by South Korea pending before international development banks, said the officials, who asked not to be identified.

But they added that for the time being, the administration will rely chiefly on private diplomacy in its effort to persuade the South Koreans that their long-term stability depends on increasing popular participation in political processes.

The possible U.S. abstentions on international loans include votes on a pending \$34 million requested for Inchon harbor development from the Asian Development Bank. Officials said the U.S. abstentions would have a symbolic effect and would not deny any loans to South Korea.

U.S. House Bars Shifting Embassy

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP) — The House defeated an amendment aimed at moving the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem only after tumultuous debate.

After rejecting the proposal from Rep. Philip Crane, R-Ill., on Friday by a vote of 252 to 80, the House spent half an hour arguing about his motives. Democrats accused the conservative Rep. Crane of playing politics by forcing them to vote on a key plank of the 1976 and the 1980 Democratic Party platform — a plank the Carter administration has not implemented.

Rep. Crane left immediately after the vote. The United States has resisted Israel's efforts to have foreign embassies located in Jerusalem on grounds that part of the city is in occupied lands. Arab nations strongly oppose Israel's position.

Communist Official Is Wounded in Italy

COSENZA, Italy, June 22 (AP) — A gunman shot and critically wounded a Communist member of the Cetraro city government last night, then fled on a motor scooter driven by an accomplice, police said.

They identified the victim as Giovanni Losardo, 54, a city council member in Cetraro, 130 miles southeast of Naples. There were no arrests and no immediate claims of responsibility for the attack, but police said political motives could not be ruled out.



Takeo Fukuda, a former Japanese premier, and his wife, Mie, cast their ballots at a polling station in Tokyo on Sunday.

Voters Turn Out En Masse To Elect Japan Parliament

(Continued from Page 1)

intense campaign that became a kind of referendum on the LDP itself. Opposition parties charged that the LDP had lost the trust of the people because of repeated

Withdrawal Is Claimed

(Continued from Page 1)

some framework of political guarantees that could solve the dispute.

The Russians intervened in Afghanistan on Dec. 27 in an airborne operation into Kabul that installed Babrak Karmal as leader of the Marxist Afghan government and toppled Hafizullah Amin. The Soviet forces since have secured the Marxists against a spreading Moslem tribal rebellion, but battles have been reported at key places around the country between Soviet troops and the Afghan rebels, who are poorly armed.

The intervention plunged U.S.-Soviet relations to their lowest point since the Cold War. President Carter has repeatedly said that there can be no progress toward resumption of crucial strategic weapons talks or other matters until the Russians are out of Afghanistan.

The Kremlin Politburo has insisted until now that the troops cannot be withdrawn fully until there are international guarantees against alleged U.S. and Chinese-backed subversion of the Marxist Karmal government. The Kremlin has previously rejected every attempt from West European and Moslem nations to seek a political settlement.

The Russians have never disclosed how many troops they have in Afghanistan, insisting they were sent only in legal response to repeated requests for assistance from Kabul.

Mauritius Claims Another Island In Indian Ocean

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, June 22 (AP) — Mauritius, locked in a dispute with the United States over an Indian Ocean island, is claiming another island that France and the Malagasy Republic say they own.

The Mauritius government announced Friday that it was claiming Tromelin Island, a 1-mile-by-700-yard about 200 miles north of the island. The Mauritius government said it was amending the constitution to include Tromelin in a list of dependencies.

France, which has weather stations there and exports turtles, says its effective operation of the island is proof the French own it. The island is named after a Frenchman who landed there in 1776.

The Malagasy Republic — formerly Madagascar — has also claimed Tromelin. An opposition leader in Mauritius, Paul Berenger, said recently after a trip to Madagascar that Malagasy's President Didier Ratsiraka told him his country would forfeit its claim.

Mauritius is engaged in a dispute with the United States over the island of Diego Garcia, site of an expanding U.S. military base. Mauritius ceded the island to the British, who leased it to the United States. Now the Mauritians say the British misled them and they want the island back.

U.S. Envoy Nomination

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP) — President Carter will nominate Walter Carrington of the African American Institute in New York to be ambassador to Senegal, replacing Herman Cohen, who is being assigned to the State Department.

Attempt to Split West Seen in Soviet Move

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, June 22 (NYT) — By the surprise announcement today that some Soviet Army units would be withdrawn from Afghanistan, the Kremlin has made an obviously timed attempt to widen discord in the Western alliance over the wisdom of Washington's sharp responses to the Soviet intervention.

The announcement seemed deliberately vague, saying only that

many, Canada and Japan, have decided to stay away from the Olympics.

The severity of the U.S. political and military response to the Soviet intervention has led to growing doubts in the alliance about the wisdom or coherence of the Carter administration's leadership in an election year.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France went to Warsaw last month to confer with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev without first consulting with the United States. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany is due in Moscow June 30 and reportedly will ask the Russians to agree to a freeze on medium-range missile deployments for the next three years, even though Mr. Carter has warned this could start a process of backsliding from a North Atlantic Treaty Organization decision to deploy 572 U.S. missiles in Western Europe beginning in 1983.

Heading off and canceling this NATO decision of Dec. 12 has been a priority target of Soviet policy ever since Oct. 6, when Mr. Brezhnev made a surprise announcement in East Berlin of a unilateral Soviet withdrawal of 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks from East Germany.

Western intelligence shows the troops are indeed leaving but that Soviet forces elsewhere in Eastern Europe have been beefed up to compensate.

Even if the Soviet Union does intend to reduce its expeditionary force in Afghanistan, insiders in Moscow warn that the step could be reversed if the West keeps up its alleged aid and encouragement of the anti-government rebels based in Pakistan.

In diplomatic exchanges with Indian and French emissaries up to now, the Russians have rejected all proposals that they withdraw their troops unconditionally. Their latest proposals, advanced in Kabul May 14, would require Pakistan and Iran, neither of which recognizes Mr. Karmal's government, to agree to stop supplying the rebels and for the agreement to be guaranteed by both the United States and the Soviet Union before the Soviet troops could pull out.

The cautious view in Moscow is that the Russians have probably not retreated from that position. But they may want to encourage European hopes that they may be more flexible on Afghanistan than the United States claims.

Indications from Kabul are that President Babrak Karmal's hold on power is as shaky now as it was when he was installed in late December after his predecessor, Hafizullah Amin, was deposed and executed as an alleged agent of the Central Intelligence Agency.

But, as the Russians see it, Mr. Carter's hold over his own alliance is also slipping.

West European diplomats in Moscow pointed out last winter, when Mr. Carter was organizing support for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics to protest the intervention, that the Russians could make boycotting countries look foolish by announcing a troop withdrawal before the July 19 opening ceremony.

Now they have announced a withdrawal, at the moment when the seven major Western industrial democracies are conferring in some disarray in Venice. Only four of them, the United States, West Ger-

many, Canada and Japan, have decided to stay away from the Olympics.

The episode alarmed and angered Mr. Schmidt, according to several persons close to him. They said that he sees a tendency in the Carter administration to berate allied leaders — sometimes over trumped up issues — to build a presidential reputation for decisive leadership in an election year.

Mr. Schmidt told confidants last week that he has tried to play down, at least publicly, his differences with Mr. Carter to preserve Western unity, despite his occasional doubts about Mr. Carter's motives.

Reports of Mistrust

Recently, Mr. Schmidt rejected reports that West Germans mistrusted the United States, telling a group of U.S. visitors: "West Germany has never reneged on a promise to you, or a commitment."

He added: "I raised the issue of nuclear imbalance in Europe; I helped obtain the European decision to install them [the NATO missiles]. I will not allow the Soviet Union to gain an advantage."

In a Washington Post interview, published yesterday, Mr. Schmidt said he "found it difficult to understand" why his suggestion on the NATO missiles "should have created such a fuss in Western circles."

He added: "This has been my writing and speaking for 20 years. Some people who have come to the scene rather later than I don't seem to know all the history behind it."

He also said, "There's an enormous degree of vitality in America when compared with Europe, and you shouldn't underestimate that."

But he added, "There's too much soul-searching in America right now."

Mr. Bolling said that Mr. Schmidt was astonished by Mr. Carter's letter on the NATO missiles because the chancellor had sent the text of his controversial remarks to the White House before publishing them. "Apparently, someone forgot to show it to the president," Mr. Bolling said.

White House spokesman Jody Powell said that he would check to see whether the text was delivered in advance to the White House.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

U.K., French Force Urged in New Hebrides

PORT VILA, New Hebrides, June 22 (UPI) — Prime Minister-elect Peter Lini told the British and French colonial rulers of New Hebrides today that they must use force to suppress the rebellion on Espiritu Santo and leave and let his government deal with the crisis.

Mr. Lini released the statement after reports that Britain and France agreed last week in Paris to end the rebellion by offering concessions to separatists on Espiritu Santo, 150 miles north of Port Vila. The statement said that any attempt to force the New Hebrides authorities to make concessions to the rebels undermines the legitimacy of the government since last November.

The New Hebrides government has branded the secessionists, led by plantation owner Jimmy Stevens, as criminals. The agreement between British and French colonial ministers reportedly requires Port Vila to grant concessions to New Hebrides' French-speaking minority as well as to separatists. The agreement reportedly threatened to delay independence unless the concessions are made.

Rightist Death Squad Kills 10 in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, June 22 (UPI) — A rightist group called the Squadron of Death killed 10 men yesterday, including a labor leader, and others shot to death as they ate breakfast in a restaurant here, police said. Four other bodies were found in Santa Ana, 40 miles west of San Salvador, and two deaths were reported in San Miguel, 85 miles west of here.

Meanwhile, a military spokesman said that the army had found a clandestine training camp used by leftist guerrillas and had evidence that the camp was commanded by a Roman Catholic priest. The spokesman declined to give the priest's name or say whether he was under arrest. Troops found ammunition, uniforms, food, and medicine at the camp 50 miles northeast of San Salvador.

Five miles north of the capital, the working class Mejicanos suburb was seized late Friday by 50 leftists of the People's Revolutionary Army. They blocked the streets with leaflet boxes, ransacked the town hall, and used loudspeakers to denounce alleged repression by rightist groups and the civil military junta.

Benelux Leaders Want Thorn to Head EEC

THE HAGUE, June 22 (Reuters) — The leaders of the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg agreed today to nominate Gaston Thorn, a former foreign minister of Luxembourg, as the new president of the European Economic Community's commission, the Dutch government said.

A government spokesman said Premier Alexander van Agt and his colleagues in the Netherlands, Wilfried Martens and Leo Tindemans, had agreed to nominate Mr. Thorn. Mr. Thorn, 51, a former premier, has been president of the UN General Assembly since 1976.

Mr. Thorn, 51, a former premier, has been president of the UN General Assembly since 1976. He was also president of the European Parliament from 1978 to 1980.

Soviet Dissidents Vow to Stay in U.S. Embassy

MOSCOW, June 22 (UPI) — Seven religious dissidents holed up in the U.S. Embassy for almost two years to press their demand to emigrate after the United States met the Western press yesterday and said they are ready to carry their protest into its third year if necessary.

"We have not changed our minds," said Pyotr Vaschenko, 54, his wife, Olga, 51, added, "We would stay 10 years if we had to." Three of the children are with them — Liliya, 22, Lyubov, 27, and Lidiya, 29.

The Vaschenkos, Maria Chmykalova, 58, and her son, Timofey, 18, all Pentecostal Christians from Chelnyokorsk in Siberia — rushed to the Soviet guards at the embassy gates on June 27, 1978. Embassy officials have given them a small basement apartment, and allow them to see reporters, although the permitting of television cameras at yesterday's session was unusual.

Iraqi Shiite Group Said to Claim Assault

BEIRUT, June 22 (AP) — A Shiite Moslem group was reported in Beirut yesterday to have claimed responsibility for a grenade attack Thursday on the British embassy in Baghdad in which all three assailants were killed. The group is known as the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Iraq.

The Beirut newspaper As Safir said a caller made the claim by telephone on behalf of the Al Dawa party in Iraq. The newspaper quoted the caller as saying only that the attack was mounted to "liquidate" the group of British experts sent to help the Iraqi regime suppress the uprising of the Iraqi masses in southern Iraq.

Shiite Moslems are in the majority in southern Iraq, and all Al Dawa members are Shiites. The government of President Saddam Hussein outlawed Al Dawa early this year, charging the party with attempts to overthrow the government through bombings, assassinations and sabotage.

Allies Spurn Soviet Claim Of Partial Afghan Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

ter Saburo Okita of Japan. Roy Jenkins, president of Executive Commission of the European Economic Community, also attended today's sessions.

The talks are being held in the library of a former monastery on San Giorgio island, across the canal from Saint Mark's Square. Armed gunboats patrol the channel, escorting the leaders as they arrive. Guards in flat jackets ring the island.

Carter Cites Olympic Boycott

VENICE, June 22 (UPI) — President Carter said today he would urge the Soviet Olympic boycott, but he would not say whether he would support a boycott of the Soviet Olympic team.

Mr. Carter said the Soviet Olympic boycott was a "very bad thing in world opinion as far as in their own country." The president added, "My belief is that the Olympic boycott is more of a political statement than this summit conference."

Carter Sees Pop Urges Protection Of Human Rights

VATICAN CITY, June 22 (AP) — In a morning of ceremony, Pope John Paul II said today he would urge the Soviet Olympic boycott, but he would not say whether he would support a boycott of the Soviet Olympic team.

Mr. Carter said the Soviet Olympic boycott was a "very bad thing in world opinion as far as in their own country." The president added, "My belief is that the Olympic boycott is more of a political statement than this summit conference."

In a statement to reporters, the president made an indirect reference to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, saying that the "situation is fraught with danger for the bloodshed, but it is also 'alive' possibilities for reconciliation."

"Nations can begin by heed universal moral and political precepts that the protection of human rights of each person is a premise and purpose of governments," Mr. Carter said. "The also respect as sacrosanct the dignity of other nations."

The pope's statement said resolution of the status of Jerusalem was pivotal to any Middle East settlement and urged "just attention be given to the suffering Lebanese and the Palestinian problem."

Before arriving at the Vatican, the president stopped at the trial that marks the spot where Jan. Premier Aldo Moro's body was found in 1978 after he was "kidnapped" by urban guerrillas. Carter said a "wreath"

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Robert Shortley, president of Interspec Inc., setting up equipment on Saturday to begin an electronic sweep of the office of Republican National Committee co-chairman Mary Crisp.

Earlier Report Found Inconclusive Evidence

Republicans Check Offices for Wiretaps

By Patrick E. Tyler
and David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, June 22 (WP) — Republican National Committee officials made an electronic inspection of their headquarters yesterday to determine if it had been bugged. The report that a magnetic field suspicious wires found in the office of Republican co-chairman Mary Crisp could have been used for electronic eavesdropping.

At night, however, Republican National Committee Chairman Bill Brock ordered a halt to the electronic sweep after he learned that a list of Columbia police officers entered the headquarters early Sunday without his knowledge.

Reagan Hints at Wanting GOP to Drop ERA Plank

By Howell Raines

CHICAGO, June 22 (NYT) — Ronald Reagan is hinting that he would like to see endorsement of proposed Equal Rights Amendment removed from the Republican platform at the national convention next month.

Reagan's presidential candidate also said that he did not consider the measure a major national issue. The matter was now in the hands of state legislatures to ratify.

Under questioning at a news conference Friday, he refused to call for revocation of the plank adopted in 1940. But he termed endorsement a "disruptive" element that unnecessarily divided Republicans, who agreed on the principle of equal rights but differed on the mechanism for putting it into effect.

Reagan met in Chicago Friday 13 Republican governors in the closed session to moderate running mate who give the ticket a broad-based appeal outside the party's normal conservative constituency. Mr. Reagan said, however, that the governor had suggested no individuals.

Rejected by Illinois — proposed rights amendment up when Mr. Reagan was re-elected that a number of the governor's allies at the news conference favored the amendment and test platform plank, adopted 6-6. The matter is of particular interest in Illinois because earlier the state's House of Representatives refused to ratify it.

He said, however, that the governor had suggested no individuals. He said, however, that the governor had suggested no individuals. He said, however, that the governor had suggested no individuals.

HOW DO YOU ASK FOR THE CLASSIC SCOTCH WHISKY IN ZURICH?

"Grüezi, en
Johnnie Walker
bitte."
"Danke und es
Pröschli!"

Candidacy in Crucial Stage

Anderson Fights Shortages Of Money and Recognition

By Bill Peterson

PHILADELPHIA, June 22 (WP) — With his independent presidential candidacy now two months old, John Anderson is battling money and recognition problems to stay in the political big leagues.

Consider, for a moment, Thursday night, Jimmy Carter, Air Force One, and the entire White House press corps were in Rome, where the president met with the leaders of the Italian government amid great fanfare. Ronald Reagan was in New York, speaking to a crowd of 1,500 people, each rich enough to pay \$200 for a plate of banquet food.

And where was Rep. Anderson? He was in Sandra Featherman's sparsely furnished living room in Philadelphia, talking to 46 persons. Everyone there was well-placed and earnest. Although Ms. Featherman, a Temple University political science professor, would have liked a bigger crowd, the event raised almost \$6,000. A later event raised more. Everyone in the Anderson campaign thought the night a big success.

But in the world of presidential politics, \$6,000 is small potatoes. Herein lies a potentially major problem for Rep. Anderson. Since he announced his independent candidacy, his campaign has raised \$2.5 million, or \$310,000 a week, according to fund-raising spokesmen.

This is an impressive feat for a congressman from Rockford, Ill., who few people had heard of until a few months ago. But if the campaign keeps raising money at that rate it will have raised only \$8.8 million by the Nov. 4 election day, or less than one-third of the \$29.4 million the Republican and Democratic nominees each will receive automatically in public money.

The campaign is stepping up its fund-raising efforts in hopes of raising an additional \$5 million, or \$300,000 a week, by the beginning of September. Meanwhile, it is struggling with another problem: how to keep interest in the Anderson candidacy alive over a summer when the major parties hold conventions that will give their nominees millions of dollars in free publicity.

Road Trip

Rep. Anderson's immediate response has been to schedule a trip to Europe and the Midwest in early July, about the time of the Republican National Convention.

Anderson press aides called major news organizations last week trying to stir up interest in the outing by saying Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt had agreed to meet with Rep. Anderson.

This apparently was premature. Rep. Anderson said Friday that he had been put out to these men as well as to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, but arrangements were not set.

Attention is vital to the Anderson campaign and its fund-raising efforts. During the last month, he has consistently drawn the support of 19 to 23 percent of voters in national polls when matched against Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan. He must at least maintain that standard throughout the summer to remain a serious contender.

Favorite Poll

Rep. Anderson, of course, realizes this. Every place he goes he cites the latest favorable poll results and pledges, "This isn't just some kind of quixotic adventure."

This week's favorite poll was one by Louis Harris. It reported that, when asked if Rep. Anderson had a serious chance of winning the presidency, he drew 31 percent of the vote compared to 35 percent for Mr. Reagan and 31 percent for Mr. Carter. In addition, he outdrew the president in large areas of the industrial Northeast.

All but about 13 percent of the \$2.5 million Rep. Anderson has raised since becoming an independent candidate April 24 has been through direct mail appeals, a spokesman said. About 85 percent

Java Jet Crash Kills 13

JAKARTA, June 22 (UPI) — An Indonesian Air Force jet crashed into a village near Blitar, east Java, killing 13 persons, officials said today.



John Anderson

Middle-Class Housing Aid Defeated by U.S. Senate

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT) — The Senate approved a bill authorizing \$36.8 billion for housing and community development projects yesterday, after stripping it of a plan that would have diverted some low-income housing funds into a new rental program for the middle class.

The bill provides for block grants for development, special grants to hard-hit urban areas and funding for federally assisted low- and moderate-income housing projects. The bulk of the funding is for long-term obligations for federally assisted housing. Outlays for the fiscal years 1981-83 are estimated at \$8.9 billion of the total. The House has scheduled floor action on its version of the legislation this week.

The defeat of the middle-income plan Friday was a major setback for the architects of the proposal, who had termed it one of the most significant shifts in federal housing policy in many years. Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia said yesterday that he was disappointed by the proposal's defeat, but he noted that a similar program is included in the House bill.

"Perhaps something can be worked out in conference," he said. Under present law, poor families are required to pay no more than 25 percent of their income for rent in public housing. The government pays the builder the rest of costs such as construction, financing, taxes, upkeep and a reasonable return on the investment.

Sponsors of the defeated plan argued that by shifting toward middle-income families, the federal subsidies would be trimmed since these families could pay more rent. Proponents also argued that the plan would stimulate construction of rental housing.

U.S. Aides See Possibility Of New Cuban Exile Wave

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT) — Rep. Les Aspin has warned that the Castro government may be preparing to push another wave of refugees out of Cuba, and U.S. officials say this view is shared by intelligence experts in the Carter administration.

Rep. Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat and a member of the House Intelligence Committee, said in a statement that there were "several kinds of evidence" to suggest that President Fidel Castro was preparing to send more Cubans abroad. A total of 115,000 Cubans entered the United States in April and May.

Noting that the administration had clamped down on American skippers bringing refugees into the country, Rep. Aspin said Mr. Castro could send refugees to the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo.

CIA Prediction

An intelligence subcommittee headed by Rep. Aspin stated in a report this month that the CIA had predicted as early as January that there might be a flood of refugees from Cuba and that the White House and State Department had ignored the warnings.

In his statement, Rep. Aspin said a worsening economic situation in Cuba made it likely that Mr. Castro

would try to get rid of additional "undesirables" who could make trouble for his government.

"There is evidence that Castro has been improving the departure port of Mariel, giving it the look of a permanent installation," he said. Most of the Cubans left from Mariel.

Rep. Aspin is known to have discussed the possibility of a new wave of refugees with intelligence officials. Administration officials confirmed that the CIA expected further problems.

Rep. Aspin said that it was possible the opposition to the refugees in the United States gave Mr. Castro added incentive for releasing more. "Since the American public dislikes the refugee flood, Castro knows he has a weapon he can use against Washington," he said.

Fire in Italy Injures 17

MAGLIE, Italy, June 22 (AP) — Fire swept through the outdoor market in the small, southern Italian town of Maglie yesterday, injuring 17 persons and causing damage estimated at \$720,000, police said. Firefighters said they did not know the cause of the blaze.



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Jet Improvements Face Opposition in Congress

U.S. Wants Saudis to Defer F-15 Request

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, June 22 (WP) — The Carter administration, anxious to avert a controversy with major foreign policy implications, hopes to convince Saudi Arabia to defer for the time being its request for improvements in the combat capability of its U.S.-supplied F-15 fighters.

Reliable sources said on Friday that the administration was evolving a strategy aimed at persuading the Saudi government that neither country's interests would be served by forcing the issue to a decision at this time.

Instead, the sources said, the United States will argue that any attempt to satisfy the Saudi request in the current U.S. political climate would provoke a battle with Congress that is likely to result in the Saudis being denied the equipment and armaments that they want for their jet planes.

Not a Rejection

At the same time, the sources added, the administration will seek to make clear that postponing a decision should not be interpreted by the Saudis as a back-door rejection of their request.

President Carter, they said, has not yet decided what to do about the Saudi demands. But, the sources continued, if he is allowed a few months' breathing space, the administration will be in a much better position to pursue the political horse-trading and educating of U.S. public opinion that would permit at least a partial satisfaction of the Saudi desires.

The sources admitted that the ad-

ministration does not know whether this attempt to buy time will work. Saudi leaders are understood to have informed Washington that failure to provide the equipment could seriously damage U.S. relations with its principal oil supplier and ally in the Gulf region.

The Saudis have asked for missiles, extra fuel tanks and bomb racks that would enhance the range and firepower of the 60 advanced F-15s that the United States is supplying to the Saudi air force.

Extend Range

According to U.S. officials, the improvements being sought by the Saudis would extend the plane's range from 450 miles to more than 1,000 miles, giving it the ability to attack Israel.

Still, influential national security officials within the administration are understood initially to have supported the Saudi request on the grounds that the United States cannot afford to offend the pride and power of so important an ally, particularly at a time when U.S. policy puts a major premium on strengthening resistance to Soviet influence in the region.

However, the sources said, that

initial tilt since has been eroded by opposition building up in Congress.

Under the law, any foreign military sales of \$25 million or more can be blocked if Congress votes against it.

The sources said that the opposition appears so intense that adminis-

tration vote-counters are doubtful that Mr. Carter could beat back a congressional move to derail sale of the additional equipment to Saudi Arabia.

The congressional hostility comes not only from supporters of Israel, but also from many influential members who regard the Saudi request as a breach of the understandings under which Congress agreed to the sale of the F-15s in 1978.

Brown's Letter

In May, 1978, as part of the administration's campaign to put the sale across, Defense Secretary Harold Brown wrote to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, saying: "Saudi Arabia has not requested any of the weapons or armaments that would increase the range or enhance the ground attack capabilities of the F-15."

In the past few days, the White House has received a barrage of congressional reminders of that promise.

That, the sources said, is the reason the administration has decided that its most prudent course is to postpone the sale until after the November elections — by appealing to the Saudis for patience. But, the sources added, in pursuing that course, the administration, mindful of Saudi sensibilities, plans to feel its way through slow and measured moves rather than make an abrupt plea for a postponement.

For example, Mr. Brown will meet this week with Saudi defense minister, Prince Sultan, in Geneva on Thursday. But, as one source put it, "It's doubtful that he'll make a direct approach for a temporary shelving of the Saudi request. Instead, it's much more likely that they'll talk around the matter, with the United States trying to get its point across by asking for 'clarifications' and other ways of hinting at delay."

Byrd Opposes Saudi Deal

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT) — Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia opposed yesterday the sale of equipment to Saudi Arabia that would permit the Saudis to extend the range and firepower of their F-15s.

In his weekly news conference, Sen. Byrd said: "At this time, I can't justify this kind of offensive equipment."

Mr. Byrd said the sale would

increase its participation in such in-

quiries.

Mr. Kurtz's pledge was made in

testimony before a Senate Finance

subcommittee that is reviewing leg-

islation to amend controversial pro-

visions of the Tax Reform Act of

1976. Some senators and law en-

forcement officials have charged

that the law, coupled with the

unwillingness of the IRS to co-

operate with other investigative ag-

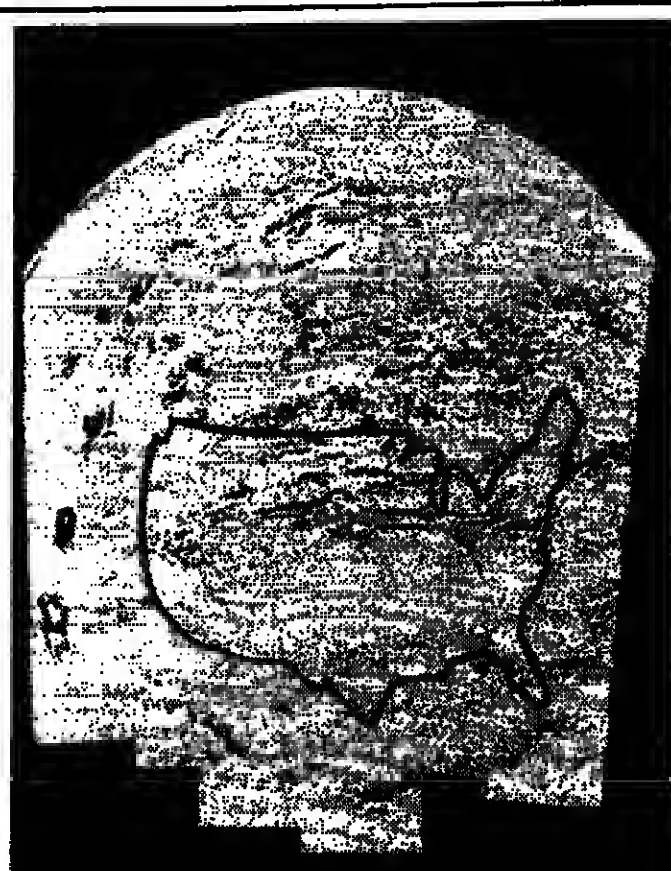
encies, has seriously weakened efforts

to combat organized crime and il-

licit drug traffic.

At the same time on Friday, Mr.

Kurtz and Irvin Nathan, a deputy



Three huge volcanoes of the Tharsis ridge are shown at left in a composite picture of Mars released by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. In the lowermost frame, the small round figure is reported to be a tiny cloud.

Viking Orbiter Pictures Reveal 'Thunderhead' Clouds on Mars

PASADENA, Calif., June 22 (UPI) — Weather phenomena never clearly seen before on Mars, including "waterized" cumulus clouds, were shown in a series of pictures taken by the Viking Orbiter 1 space craft in February, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory said on Friday.

The clouds, seen sharply in shadow, were described by a spokes-

man as "waterized, thunderhead-type" clouds.

"We have seen clouds of this type before," said Nancy Evans, a

member of the Viking Orbiter project. "But we've never seen this

distinct a shadow, which means we've maybe never viewed them at

this lighting angle."

Several prominent Martian features are visible in the mosaic of

102 frames. Scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory said the

photomosaic was probably the best wide-area view of the Martian

surface yet obtained.

IRS to Cooperate Closely In Criminal Investigations

By Edward T. Pound

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT) — Jerome Kurtz, commissioner of Internal Revenue, said Friday that the government's tax-collecting unit would cooperate more closely with other law enforcement agencies in future investigations of persons reported to be involved in organized crime and of alleged narcotics traffickers.

Mr. Kurtz said the Internal Revenue Service was taking steps to increase its participation in such inquiries.

Mr. Kurtz's pledge was made in testimony before a Senate Finance subcommittee that is reviewing legislation to amend controversial provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976. Some senators and law enforcement officials have charged that the law, coupled with the unwillingness of the IRS to cooperate with other investigative agencies, has seriously weakened efforts to combat organized crime and illicit drug traffic.

At the same time on Friday, Mr. Kurtz and Irvin Nathan, a deputy

assistant attorney general, disclosed

that the Carter administration sup-

ported the tax-law amendments,

with some modifications.

The present law places stringent

restrictions on the disclosure of tax

information and other data by the

revenue service. The amendments

would relax some of the restrictions

and make it easier for other law en-

forcement agencies to obtain infor-

mation from the IRS, including

both tax and non-tax data, in criminal

investigations.

Currently, tax returns can not be

obtained without a court order.

Supporters of the legislation said

that the court-order requirement in-

sured that taxpayers' privacy would

not be abused.

Mr. Nathan told the subcommi-

tee that the amendments would al-

low the IRS to turn over to other

law enforcement agencies, without a

court order, evidence of a crime

that was found in the books and re-

records of individual taxpayers. He

said the administration believed

that such information should not be

released unless a court order were

obtained.

However, he said, the administra-

tion did not believe that the court

order requirement should be contin-

ued for corporate records main-

tained for non-tax purposes.

The amendments were intro-

duced by Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga.,

the chairman of the Senate Perma-

nent Subcommittee on Investiga-

tions, and several other senators.

Sen. Nunn, whose subcommittee

held hearings last December on the

tax reform act, said Friday that the

law was only part of the problem.

He said IRS policymakers, for

the last six years, had focused the

revenue service's efforts on ordinary

taxpayers rather than reputed mem-

bers of organized crime.

Mr. Kurtz said the revenue ser-

vice began recently to implement

changes in its criminal enforcement

program. These changes, he said,

would enable the service to partici-

pate more actively in joint investi-

gations.

For the next fiscal year beginning

Oct. 1, he said, the IRS is consid-

ering an increase in its allocation

of resources for organized crime and

narcotics investigations. Only re-

cently, Mr. Kurtz said, the Drug

Enforcement Administration fur-

nished the IRS with numerous

"leads" on big-time drug traffickers

for possible financial investigation.

Mr. Kurtz said the service had re-

cently made administrative changes

that would make it easier for the

sharing of non-tax information. The

changes, he said, would also speed

up the process for turning over tax-

related information, once a court

order is obtained.

The subcommittee also heard tes-

timony from Sen. Lowell Weicker,

R-Conn., and the American Civil

Liberties Union. They were op-

posed to the amendments on the

grounds that taxpayers' privacy

would be invaded.

Criminal Figures Convicted

FREEHOLD, N.J., June 22

(NYT) — A state jury Friday con-

victed four New Jersey men of con-

spiracy after a three-month trial in

which prosecutors described them

as operators of a criminal cartel

that fostered murder, extortion,

gambling and loan-sharking.

The prosecutor said the convic-

tions proved that a national crime

conspiracy commonly called the

Mafia is not a "figment of Holly-

Liberia's New Military Regime Struggles With Internal Problems, African Enmity

By Michael Goldsmith

MONROVIA, Liberia (AP) — More than two months after seizing power in an enlisted men's coup, Master Sgt. Samuel Doe is still struggling to consolidate power in Liberia and overcome the hostility of other African governments.

The April 12 coup in which President William Tolbert was killed shook the confidence of foreign investors and caused the departure of many U.S. and European businessmen, technicians and missionaries. Of Monrovia's two modern hotels, one is closed. The other reported a record low 17 percent occupancy.

A night curfew remains in force in Monrovia. Sgt. Doe has banned private Liberian citizens from traveling abroad, for "security reasons." A decree threatened the firing squad for Liberians convicted of corruption.

When Sgt. Doe took power, he picked a number of able civilians for key ministerial posts. The civilians have worked hard to restore order to government and to persuade the army leaders to get their unruly troops off the streets.

Soldiers Suspicious

But the soldiers are in charge. They are suspicious of the civilian ministers and have forced Sgt. Doe to stage public hearings to confirm the competence and honesty of the civilians.

The hearings, conducted by army commander Thomas Quiwonkpa, an ex-sergeant, have taken on the appearance of public trials. The civilian ministers are made to appear one by one to convince the army's ruling People's Redemption Council that they were not involved in the corruption that caused Tolbert's downfall.

Foreign Minister Gabriel Matthews told the hearings that the military ministers should be subjected to the same procedure. His advice was ignored, but he was confirmed in his post.

So was Education Minister Boima Fahbulleh, who said: "I would be deceiving the Liberian people if I said I approve all that the military have done since the revolution."

Mr. Matthews' efforts to gain international recognition for the Doe regime was set back on June 14 when a group of soldiers burst into the French Embassy residence to arrest Liberia's most wanted fugitive, A. Benedict Tolbert, the late president's son and former head of the Liberian Trade Union Federation.

Son-in-Law

Benedict Tolbert is the son-in-law of Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouët-Boigny, who has close relations with France.

When Mr. Tolbert appeared at the French Embassy three days after the coup, France granted him political asylum but failed to advise Sgt. Doe that Mr. Tolbert was hiding in the guest bedroom of the ambassador's residence.

"The fact that we granted him asylum undoubtedly saved his life," said Ambassador Louis Dollot, recalling that 13 prominent members

of the Tolbert regime were executed on April 22.

"But he was very imprudent," Mr. Dollot said. "He insisted on making telephone calls from the residence, so it probably became impossible to keep his presence a secret."

Sgt. Doe has formally asked the French government to recall Mr. Dollot. France has protested the violation of the embassy residence by Liberian soldiers.

Treason Charges

Mr. Tolbert faces treason and corruption charges and a possible death sentence. Mr. Houphouët-Boigny has put all his weight behind diplomatic efforts to bar Sgt. Doe from the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Freetown, Sierra Leone, next month.

Two days after Mr. Tolbert's arrest, Sgt. Doe flew to Ivory Coast

to meet Mr. Houphouët-Boigny

and the presidents of Togo and

Guinea in a discreet attempt to resolve the conflict.

Nothing was settled and the four

leaders are due to meet again

Monrovia on June 26 — five days

before the summit — with Sierra

Leone's President, Siaka Stevens,

who is to be the summit chairman.

In an interview, Mr. Matthews

said that any public pressure to free

Mr. Tolbert would be counterpro-

ductive.

"If A.B. Tolbert were to be re-

leased, it would be an act of man-

ipannism by the People's Redem-

ption Council," Mr. Matthews said.

"It would certainly not be a result

of diplomatic pressure. Any indica-

tion that factor was being used

against us would only militate

against any effort to free Tolbert."

by at least 11 countries and the

European Economic Community.

which granted Zimbabwe inde-

pendence on April 18, has committed

\$16 million for this year and

\$165 million for the next three

years. The Common Market, says

agreed to provide \$100 million over

three years as soon as Zimbabwe

accedes to the economic agreement

between the EEC and African

countries.

The Common Market has also

pledged \$13.5 million for this

year. Other countries that come

from West Germany, Sweden, Ni-

derland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Austria,

Switzerland, Finland and Japan.

U.S. specialists doubt that

amount pledged so far will be

enough to enable Zimbabwe to

cover from the guerrilla war. Some

of them have expressed hope that

Britain will call a conference of

not nations in an attempt to form

consortium to assist Zimbabwe.

Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y.,

proposed that the United States

take the lead in establishing a

sortition, an idea that most adminis-

tration officials say would not be

politically acceptable, at least until

after the November election in

United States.

In a letter to President Carter,

Rep. Solarz, chairman of the House

Foreign Affairs subcommittee of

Africa, said he believed that "over-

the next few years, what happens

Zimbabwe may be the single great-

est influence on the prospects for

peaceful change in South Africa."

مكتبة النهر



BEATIFICATION — Pope John Paul II receives gifts from American Indians at St. Peter's Basilica during beatification of Mohawk woman, Kateri Tekakwitha, the first American Indian to approach sainthood. Four others were also beatified: Francois de Montmorency Laval, first bishop of Quebec; Sister Marie Guyart, founder of the Ursuline Sisters in Canada; and early Latin American missionaries Giuseppe de Anchieta and Pietro de Betancur.

en. Arthur McChrystal, 86, Dies; Eisenhower's Wartime Press Aide

PORT ORCHARD, Calif., June 22 (AP) — Retired Brig. Gen. Arthur McChrystal, 86, who served as press aide to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, has died.

McChrystal, who had resided in Monterey, died Thursday at Fort Ord Army Hospital after a lengthy illness.

He was named chief of world of censorship and of psychological warfare by Eisenhower in 1946 and operated several hotels in Austria until 1968.

Hans Georg Hoeft

MARINA DI CARRARA, Italy, June 22 (UPI) — West German sculptor and painter Hans Georg Hoeft, 56, drowned yesterday while swimming at this resort in northwest Italy, police said.

Glenn L. Jackson

PORTLAND, Ore., June 22 (UPI) — Glenn L. Jackson, 78, known as "Mr. Oregon" for his years of dedicated work in both public and private business, died here Friday of cancer.

Mr. Jackson was chairman of the Oregon Economic Development Commission and former head of the state Transportation Department.

Drug's Effectiveness Unproved

Interferon to Be Tested On U.K. Cancer Patients

LONDON, June 22 (AP) — Between 50 and 100 British cancer victims are to be treated with the new drug interferon in a £1 million (\$2.3 million) research project to try to establish if the costly medication is a breakthrough in the fight against the disease.

The project was announced Friday by the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, a charitably funded body, and the Wellcome Foundation Ltd., a drug company that manufactures interferon. Some medical quarters have hailed interferon as a wonder drug against cancer.

The £1 million will be spent on buying interferon from Wellcome over the next 12 months. Treatment of the first patients selected for the project will begin in September.

But the drug's huge cost means that there will only be enough funds to treat between 50 and 100 patients, the research body and the drug company said.

Research fund director Dr. Walter Bodmer said his organization felt that it had to be established whether interferon really works. "One has to think very carefully about spending this kind of money on one drug, but there is a feeling that the question has to be answered," he said.

Combats Viral Infection

Interferon, discovered in 1957, is a protein produced by the human body to combat viral infection. Its cost is enormous partly because only minute quantities have been extracted from human white blood cells.

Wellcome has researched large-scale production of the drug.

Wellcome and the research fund warned against raising "undue confidence." The research fund has conducted experimental studies on interferon for four years but said there was a long way to go before its effectiveness can be established.

Last month a 14-year-old boy, the second known cancer sufferer in Britain, was treated with interferon, died two weeks after starting the drug. But doctors said the boy was already gravely ill before the treatment began.

A small number of cancer patients are being treated with interferon in the United States under an experimental program sponsored by the American Cancer Society.

Earlier this year, some U.S. doctors reported tests showing that interferon works against bone and breast cancer, leukemia and cancer of the lymph glands.

U.S. Keeps 4 Men Sought in Manila

MANILA, June 22 (AP) — The United States will not return four men sought by the Philippines in an alleged plot to topple President Ferdinand Marcos' martial law regime, a diplomatic source in Manila said yesterday.

According to the source, U.S. Ambassador Richard Murphy cited the absence of an extradition treaty between the two countries when he turned down the request last month. The four men have been identified as U.S. businessman Steve Pinares of San Francisco and Filipinos Gaston Origas, Efrén Ferriols and Rene Valenas.

They and 12 other men were charged with subversion last December in an alleged scheme to set fires in Manila and assassinate Mr. Marcos and other Filipino leaders. Ten of the suspects have been arrested, and their trial by a military tribunal began Friday.

Pope Calls Meeting Of Church Officials

VATICAN CITY, June 22 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II has called for a combined meeting of the Sacred College of Cardinals, the Vatican Curia and Rome religious leaders to discuss the governing of the church.

The meeting, announced in the Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano, is scheduled for Saturday at the Vatican.

U.S. Doctors Stop Girl's Heart To Remove Blood Sac in Brain

NEWARK, N.J., June 22 (AP) — Doctors made medical history when they stopped the heart of a 16-year-old girl and removed a blood sac the size of an orange from the center of her brain, medical officials said Friday.

The girl's heart was stopped for 97 seconds Monday to provide surgeons with a clear "keyhole" into her brain while they dissolved the aneurysm, a thin-walled balloon of blood, that was threatening her life, said officials of Newark's College Hospital.

The successful operation marked the first time surgeons had attacked an aneurysm in the brain by first stopping the flow of blood to the organ, doctors said at a news conference.

The girl, Maria Chaparro, arrived with her family from Puerto Rico several months ago. Her aneurysm was congenital and had caused her to have epileptic seizures since birth. Although she may still experience occasional seizures in the future, doctors said she can expect to lead a normal life.

"We're excited because we think it opens up new horizons for people with this disease," said Dr. Roger Countee, who performed the surgery.

Maria was anesthetized and placed between blankets filled with ice water that lowered her body temperature to 84 degrees Fahrenheit. This allowed for her heart to be safely stopped by an electrical shock and for Dr. Countee to remove the aneurysm without risking a blood vessel rupture that would have obliterated his field of vision.

"If the aneurysm hadn't been removed, it would have grown until it burst," Dr. Countee said.

Russians Mislay Chad Envoy's Body For a Day; African Diplomats Upset

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, June 22 (LAT) — A foul-up last week in which the Soviet national airline misplaced the body of the Chadian ambassador has stirred resentment in the African diplomatic community here and prompted an apology from a high Soviet official, diplomats said here.

Baba Hassan, Chad's ambassador to the Soviet Union since mid-1977, died on June 7 of a cerebral hemorrhage after being admitted to a hospital in Moscow two weeks earlier for treatment. Chadian diplomatic sources said yesterday.

After a number of African embassies collected the equivalent of \$15,000 to ship his body home, a small delegation including two Chad diplomats, Hassan's eldest son and his sister were to accompany the coffin on an Aeroflot flight that left the Soviet capital last Tuesday.

Missing Coffin

When the plane made a stop in Lagos, however, the delegation discovered that the coffin was missing. The delegation cabled Moscow and Simon Boypa, a second secretary at Chad's embassy here, went to Sheremetyevo International Airport to find out what happened.

Mr. Boypa said in an interview that he found the missing coffin at the airport on Wednesday, lying outside in the sun. He said he paid some airport employees to help him move the coffin to a room inside the terminal building.

The senior African ambassador

in Moscow, Ernest Lang'at of Kenya, protested the incident on behalf of the African diplomatic corps. Mr. Lang'at said that the affair was a "grim disappointment," but that the Russians were quick to apologize.

Leonid Ilyichev, a deputy Soviet foreign minister who looks after African affairs, invited Mr. Lang'at to his office on Thursday to apologize. Accompanying the Kenyan ambassador were diplomats from Cameroon, Togo and Chad. Mr. Ilyichev said that new arrangements to fly the body home had been made and promised to find and punish the guilty parties, according to Mr. Lang'at.

He said that representatives from virtually every African embassy in Moscow were on hand at Sheremetyevo on Friday and saw Hassan's coffin loaded aboard another Aeroflot flight for the trip to Chad. Hassan leaves 3 wives and 11 children, all but one of whom are still in Moscow.

A senior Western diplomat said yesterday that the Hassan family is nearly destitute and that Robert Ford, Canadian ambassador to Moscow and dean of the diplomatic corps here, sent a circular to his colleagues last week asking for financial aid "based on humanitarian considerations."

It was unclear here yesterday whether the rest of the family would return to Chad because of continuing civil strife there.

Gene-Splicing Controls Urged

U.S. Church Leaders Seek Probe of New Life Forms

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP) — Leaders of major U.S. religious organizations have called on President Carter to initiate an inquiry into gene-splicing techniques that allow laboratory production of new life forms.

The call on Friday came four days after a U.S. Supreme Court decision to allow the new organisms to be patented.

Noting the dramatic possibilities the new life forms hold, top officials of the major Protestant, Eastern Orthodox, Roman Catholic and Jewish bodies called on Mr. Carter to form a study panel to examine what government's role should be in supervising and controlling such experimentation. They asked that representatives of religion and ethics be included on the panel.

Playing God

The current genetic capabilities will tempt some to "play God" as never before, a statement from the religious leaders said.

The statement was issued by Bishop Thomas Kelly of the U.S. Catholic Conference, Rabbi Bernard Mandelbaum of the Synagogue Council of America, and Claire Randall of the National Council of Churches.

Scientists involved in gene splicing, or recombinant DNA, take DNA — the basic genetic material of life — from one organism and implant it in another, thus creating a new form of life.

The statement said the Supreme Court decision, in a case involving a patent application for a man-made bacterium that degrades oil into simpler substances, raised issues far beyond patent laws.

"New life forms may have dramatic potential for improving

human life, whether by curing diseases, correcting genetic deficiencies or swallowing oil slicks. They may also, however, have unforeseen ramifications, and at times the cure may be worse than the original problem," the statement said.

The statement added that unlike new chemicals that later are found to be harmful and can then be controlled, such as the insecticide DDT, "life forms reproduce and grow on their own and thus would be infinitely harder to contain."

"Control of such life forms by any individual or group poses a potential threat to all humanity. His story has shown us that there will always be those who believe it appropriate to correct our mental and social structures by genetic means so as to fit their vision of humanity."

The statement said the commercial, scientific and medical communities should not be left on their own to examine the questions raised by genetic engineering.

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MCDONNELL DOUGLAS

Leaders at Sea in Gondolas

For the sixth straight year, the security, the prosperity and the sanity of the world's industrial democracies are best measured by one word: oil. And still, as is evident again at the present meeting of their leaders in Venice, their response is drift.

Arriving in Europe for a reunion with the leaders of Western Europe, Japan and Canada, President Carter could define his purpose only in terms of the absent devil. He had come, he said, "to sustain world opposition to Soviet aggression." But as the allies' response to the real-enough aggression in Afghanistan has shown, the cost of oil and the uncertainty of its supply will inevitably crack their union. Their competitive dependence on oil will continue to sap the wealth of the West, enfeeble its diplomacy and embitter its politics — challenges that no Soviet army could have posed. Yet these nations keep wasting the years without devising any way to share the common danger. Their coming together at the summit is a pretense, their aimless discussion a tragedy.

As the international oil consultant, Walter Levy, writes in the current issue of Foreign Affairs, even now there is no move toward effective national and international systems of allocating the oil at hand. Thus, even when supplies are adequate, the smallest portent of shortage sets off panic buying at almost any cost. And in time, of course, the exporting nations raise their prices to recapture the profits of this wild market.

Even assuming oil prices that rise at less than the rate of inflation, Levy observes, the OPEC countries might accumulate \$115 billion during 1980 and between \$350 billion and \$450 billion by 1985. And they will not again, as in 1974-78, accept payment in depreciated currency. The debt will have to

be paid from the real wages of the importing nations.

As Levy also notes, the importing nations have already behaved "as if they were in such a weak position that in order to obtain continued supplies they must act separately and try to gain favors by ingratiating themselves with OPEC countries by any means possible." The International Energy Agency that was supposed to deal with emergency supply problems has not been equipped for the task. And the major international oil companies, which were once able to apportion supplies in the manner of freewheeling distributors, have seen their share of the oil trade decline in five years from 78 percent to about 44 percent. It is declining still.

"While the United States itself might be able to handle a sustained interruption in Gulf oil supplies through drastic belt tightening," Levy's understated analysis continues, "this is emphatically not the case for Western Europe and Japan, and the very possibility of such an event is one of the major factors inhibiting the support of these nations for U.S. policy."

Afghanistan? Olympics? Jerusalem and the West Bank? NATO missiles? Aid to Turkey and Pakistan? These issues and Carter's cry that the Russians are marching will make ironic paragraphs in our grandchildren's history texts, duly illustrated with photographs of the faded, sinking splendor of Venice. The leaders of the nations assembled there know, even if they will not say so, that they are headed for an unending series of major oil crises. They will either join together to share the sacrifices and manage the risks, or they will drown in currents that no one will ever believe they could not see.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Keeping Jordan on Hold

Jordan's King Hussein completed a quiet tour de force on his Washington visit. He is, after all, the fellow whom the United States has cultivated for decades, whom the administration counted on to make Camp David work on the West Bank, and who has refused to go along. If American diplomacy in the Middle East is stuck, he is one of the principal reasons why. In Washington, nonetheless, he was treated like — well, like a king: received at the highest levels, consulted, dined, praised and, to top it off, offered a big new batch of American tanks. Administration officials went out of their way to conceal their regret and to convey their understanding of his rejection of their diplomatic program. The king could be pardoned for wondering whether it would have brought him any more to be actually cooperating with, rather than confounding, the United States.

Why is this so, and why is this, as it is, a necessary though hardly desirable state of affairs? The simple reason is that as long as the basic thrust of U.S. policy on the West Bank is to ensure a moderate outcome there, the United States has no alternative to working closely with Jordan. If this is not possible now while Menachem Begin is in power in Jerusalem, then perhaps it will be possible later with another Israeli government. King Hussein, a survivor, will probably still be

there. In fact, it is not only a tenet of U.S. policy to keep Jordan on hold, as difficult as that may be while King Hussein calmly says "no" to Camp David. It is a tenet of Israeli policy, or more precisely of the policy of the "Jordanian option" — dealing off West Bank Palestinians to King Hussein in return for security considerations — that a Labor government would be expected to explore. It's that simple.

That leaves Jordan sitting pretty — if living well on the side of a volcano that has erupted before and could erupt again fits that term. By keeping political faith with the PLO and detaching himself from Camp David, King Hussein has earned himself as solid a place as he has perhaps ever enjoyed in the "Arab family," not to speak of a billion or two dollars in annual subsidies. At the same time, by keeping Jordan out of the PLO's guerrilla war, by doing what he can to cushion the impact of military occupation on the West Bank and by holding himself available for later diplomatic duty, he retains the reputation for moderation that has long been his passport to good standing in the West. He is a vexing fellow, but he is valuable, too. American disagreements with him, though severe in appearance, are softened in reality by a common hope for peace.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

On the Venice Summit

The meeting is particularly important because it precedes a new round of negotiations between rich and poor countries, opening in New York in August. It offers the West a chance to show that it is ready to negotiate constructively and in earnest. If the leaders seize this chance, the OPEC nations may be more ready to help the poor themselves, and more ready to negotiate a deal on oil. If the chance is missed, the oil producers and poor countries — already deeply cynical, after years of fruitless haggling, about the West's intentions — will grow even more disillusioned. And the world will sink into a dark age of unenlightened self-interest.

— From The Observer (London).

These world summits, of which the present one is the sixth, have not had a happy history. They either do nothing at all, as in Puerto Rico in 1976, or, if they take the semblance of decisions, as in Tokyo last year, these are liable to be rendered almost immediately irrelevant by subsequent events. It is unrealistic to expect seven world leaders, each with huge attendant trains of advisers, to achieve much in two days of meetings unless agreements have been well prepared in advance.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
June 23, 1905

NEW YORK — Train racing has lately become fashionable between New York and Chicago, but it suffered a heavy blow last night when the Twentieth Century Limited, on the Lake Shore line, advertised as being the fastest long-distance train in the world, ran through an open switch at Mentor, east of Cleveland. The train was completely wrecked, 24 persons were killed and 40 were injured. The company's officials say that somebody must have tampered with the switch, for a fast passenger train passed safely three-quarters of an hour before. Immediately after the wreck it was discovered that the switch was locked in such a way that no train could pass it without being thrown from the track.

Fifty Years Ago
June 23, 1930

WASHINGTON — An attempt to reassure those foreign countries which have been protesting against the new tariff was made yesterday by Robert Lamont, secretary of commerce, who explained that these nations would not be as hard hit as they imagine, while, if they should be, means of redress lay at hand in the flexible provision of the new measure. "If a foreign country believes that any of our tariffs are unduly high and prevent competitive shipment into the United States, it can present its case to the reorganized tariff commission, which, in collaboration with the president, has the power, if the complaint is justified, to rectify the rates," Mr. Lamont's statement runs.



Somehow the Halls of Venice Still Stand

By James Reston

VENICE — The leaders of the industrial world have come here in a vaguely pessimistic mood, but in a way this fabulous city is a symbol of their hope. Few cities in the world seem more beautiful or more fragile, yet not one has endured so many broken dreams and alliances and still survived to welcome the latest temporary politicians of the world.

Are Carter, Giscard d'Estaing, Schmidt and Thatcher worried about inflation, old narrow quarrels, and new warrior nations from the East? Venice has seen it all before. For centuries, the scientists have been sure that this watery paradise would be undermined by the restless tides, and even the poets have been predicting "the death of Venice" for centuries. Here is Lord Byron's lament:

"Oh Venice! Venice! When thy marble walls
Are level with the waters, there shall be
A cry of nations or thy sunken halls,
A loud lament along the sweeping sea!
Well, it wasn't quite like that when Carter and his colleagues arrived. Venice was full of sunshine and the voices of the hawk and the laughter of children.

Some things clearly have changed in Venice. The quiet slip of the gondolas, with flowers on their prows, has been overwhelmed by the hum — sometimes the roar — of the sleek new motorboats; but there are no "sunken halls." Moss thickens at the waterline of the old houses, and fresh new green plants spring out of the crevices in the ancient walls, but somehow they stand, defying gravity and the gathering pollution.

President Carter came to Venice, fresh from a visit to the pope, warning his colleagues to

beware the invaders of Afghanistan. They had a full agenda: what to do about the common defense of a civilized world — an old Venice question: what to do about the future of Judea and Samaria, of Islam and Jerusalem, and what to do about oil, the new god of the Middle East and of the industrial world.

Nobody is expecting much from this meeting. The contemporary leaders are divided about the Middle East, and even about the defense of the West. They have come here to define long-range economic and political policies, without knowing who among them will be around to carry out their plans after the coming elections in the United States, West Germany and France.

A Rebuke to Pessimism

Yet this place and time are a rebuke to the pessimistic mood of this conference. It is just 40 years this month since the Nazi military conquest of France. The restoration of Europe since then and the liberation of the colonial peoples are among the greatest achievements of human history. Carter and company are not dealing in Venice with the problems of defeat, but with the dilemmas of success.

Forty years ago, after the Nazi occupation of Paris and before the long struggle of American armies up the spine of Italy, nobody would have imagined that Europe would enjoy in 1980 the highest standard of living in its history.

Or that Western Europe, despite many differences, disputes and disappointments, could have made such progress in reconciling the ancient enmities of France and Germany, and

have made such progress toward a Common Market, if not yet toward a common mind.

Even a generation ago, it would have been hard to believe that the defeated nations of World War II would in 1980 be challenging the United States for supremacy in the export markets of the world, and that the president of the United States, after having maintained an army of over a quarter of a million Americans for over 30 years in Europe, would be meeting with the leaders of Europe, Japan and Canada in Venice to appeal for cooperation in defense of world peace.

There are obvious differences between Carter and his allies here about how to deal with the Middle East, Afghanistan, and the menace of Soviet missiles targeted on Western Europe. But never in the history of the free nations have their leaders met to discuss their common problems as frankly and on terms of such equality as they are doing here.

Venice must be enjoying and must even be amused by its latest influx of spectacular visitors, by their proclamations and their protective guards — and by their multitudes of reporters, who have very little indeed to report.

Long since, Venice has heard prophecies of its destruction, of natural forces that would sink it into the sea, of all the other beautiful names that have vanished into the abyss of history. But here Venice is, beaming in the sunshine, a Coney Island in a cathedral, no longer believing in the religious tradition that produced its monuments, but still alive with the clamor of life and the wondering eyes of a new generation.

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A Libyan's Message to the Venice Summit

The following open letter to the democratic leaders now meeting in Venice was sent to the International Herald Tribune by a Libyan living abroad. The writer requested anonymity.

LISTENERS to Libyan radio broadcasts and readers of any newspapers are insistently being informed that Col. Moamer Al-Qadhafi al-Qadhafi of Libya has issued a decree that all Libyan citizens — all, not just those in opposition — living abroad, whether for education, tourism, commerce or just for the sake of breathing a breeze of freedom in the civilized world, have to return to the so-called Jamahiriya, or face the consequences. That is, as declared by Col. Qadhafi in speeches and interviews, "physical elimination."

The warning has also been published by the regime's official paper, Al Jadid, which is regarded as the voice of the "revolutionary committee" set up by Col. Qadhafi after failure to carry out his criminal designs through the "popular committees." The "revolutionary committees" are: therefore the organs that Col. Qadhafi uses to hit anybody, anywhere and at any time. The militants in these committees are partly common criminals released from jail and trained to kill, and partly members of the secret service, already trained to intimidate and to torture.

During the past two months, about ten Libyan citizens have already been ruthlessly killed in Europe, one of them in Rome's Via Veneto under the eyes of his children and his wife and dozens of bewildered cafe patrons.

One can only imagine the anguish that the Libyan community in exile is going through. Are we going to witness a continuing bloodbath? Yet not a word of comfort has been uttered, not a sign of support or reassurance has come from the civilized world to defend these Libyan freedom-seekers. Where are the champions of human rights? Where is Mr. Carter, who once called Col. Qadhafi an "element of stability"? Where is the United Nations high commissioner for refugees?

What has happened to the free world, that it finds itself in such a dilemma? Is it the continued oil supply and the threat to cut that flow? Is it fear of Col. Qadhafi's blackmail?

If some Libyans ever elect to return to their country, believing in the word of Col. Qadhafi, who has guaranteed them protection if they return, one will wonder if his protection is the same as that offered to lawyers Amer Deghies and Osman Bizzani, or engineer Mahmud Banun, or many other innocent citizens systematically tortured and executed by his committees for no fault of theirs except that they

could not help letting their brains continue to think freely.

The conditions in Libya now are absolutely intolerable. People are picked up from their homes in the middle of the night and never returned to their families. In overcrowded prisons, thousands of innocent citizens languish and are being subjected to all sorts of abuses and tortures. Property? One dares not mention this word, since everything has been confiscated or looted by the committees. Education? What schools do exist in Libya are opened and closed at the will of the dictator, and the only syllabus left is his shallow "Green Book," which he claims offers the solutions to the world's problems.

When Qadhafi regards his country as an immense jail, and any Libyan who happens to be outside as a fugitive, the dreadful conditions in Libya just described in part should be clear to all. These conditions, we believe, are not the responsibility of the Free World to alter. But forcing a change is a matter that we Libyans sooner or later will have to face, and we are determined to carry out this task by hook or by crook. When the day comes, we shall not forget our supporters.

What we ask the West — Europe and America alike — is to put a drastic stop to the tyrant's design to turn their peaceful nations into battlefields. What we ask of them is to assert their full sovereignty in their respective countries, and to apply to

the letter their constitutions and their laws.

One specific thing we would press and lawfully request is to close immediately the so-called "popular offices" which took the place of the embassies. These are nothing but bases for the criminals and sources of supply of both money and firearms, as well as hideaways for the terrorists in case of pursuit by local police, as was proved in London. The Vienna Convention offers an abundance of rules and regulations governing diplomatic missions, including the requirement that ambassadors must be accepted and approved by host countries. Therefore, we insist that a Libyan ambassador has to be known and approved by the receiving country. It would be his responsibility to see to it that his staff behaves in a civilized way compatible with international standards.

In case of disrespect of these standards, it shall be the duty and the right of the host country to declare the ambassador concerned persona non grata, and he should be immediately withdrawn. We firmly believe that all members of the Libyan Popular Offices anywhere are undesirable, since we do well know their backgrounds. They come from secret services and other repressive organs well-versed in the art of intimidation.

Long live Libya, free and democratic.

MUAZZAM ALI.

Letters

Olympic Ideal

What is this "Olympic ideal" that athletes are continually used to justify their presence in Moscow? Is it not the idea that world events are really not so bad as they seem, and that though we have our little rows now and then, deep down inside we all share a common humanity? And that once every four years we should forget all our differences and focus on our common humanity in a friendly sporting contest? Surely this is a nice idea, a positive ideal. It would be much nicer if it were true and possible, but I'm afraid I do not detect any sort of humanity in recent Soviet actions in Afghanistan.

GREG LANGWORTHY.
Cardiff, Wales.

In Totality

George Ball (IHT, June 9) calls for an amendment to the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Immunities. We support Mr. Ball's proposal, but feel that the cause of world peace would be better served if international law were applied in its totality, and not selectively in a piecemeal fashion. Mr. Ball only takes up the issue of the American Embassy hostages affair in Tehran. What about other violations of international law?

It is universally accepted that the cardinal principle governing relations among sovereign states is that of noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Unfortunately, the United States is, to date, the worst offender against this principle, having engineered the ouster of Iran's popular leader Dr. Mossadegh in

1953, the overthrow of the government of Guatemala in 1954, rebellion against the Indonesian government of Dr. Sukarno in 1958, the assassination and overthrow of Congolese independence leader Patrice Lumumba in 1960, the assassination and overthrow of Dominican Republic President Rafael Trujillo in 1960, the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961, the assassination and overthrow of President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam

in 1963, the overthrow of Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk in 1970, and the assassination and overthrow of President Salvador Allende of Chile in 1973.

We would welcome any "unified response" which ensures that the sovereignty and independence of smaller nations is neither threatened nor violated by any power.

MUAZZAM ALI.

London.

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Abiding The Tides Of Mind

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Only Go (so far) can make a tree, but a scientist can make a spanning, and devilishly clever bacterium, and he can patent it. How divine, in several senses.

In 1972 a microbiologist applied for a patent for his creation, genetically engineered bacterium with qualities possessed by no naturally occurring bacterium, including the ability to break down components of crude oil. It can be used in treating oil spills. The Patent Office rejected his application on the ground that living things are not patentable, but the Supreme Court has now held that the relevant distinction in patent law is not between living and inert things, but between products of nature and human-made inventions.

There are more than 100 applications pending for patents on living organisms. The court's ruling, by enhancing the possibility of rewards from research, increases the likelihood that DNA research will become a high-growth industry, promises life-enhancing marvels in medicine, agriculture and many other fields. It also involves risk possibly to public health (as from an unmanageable new virus), even to what remains of the human race's sense of its own nature.

Gene-splicing is the manipulation of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) the active substance of the genes of all living things from dandelions through journalists. The ability to tailor the genetic endowment of mankind is not imminent — thank God (so far) for small favors.

Human Nature

However, every diminution of life in a known and fixed human nature subjects the political doctrine on which liberal democracies rest. That is the doctrine of "natural rights," rights knowable and unchanging because human nature is knowable and unchanging.

Whatever the political branches of government decide about regulating research, Chief Justice Burger rightly says that no ruling about patentability will "deter the scientific mind from probing into the unknown any more than Canute could command the tides."

How true. At the dawn of modern science, Leonardo da Vinci generally, and the English naturalists, in particular, used to understand, construct, use a sum of 50 years of physics leading to Hiroshima. As philosopher John Courtney Murray said, "The only canon of technology is possibility."

After Hiroshima, a physicist said, "This has killed a beautiful subject." But nuclear physics was not dead, and an attempt to stop DNA research with laws would be like attempting to catch bullets in cowbells. This is especially true in America, where traditional belief in liberty and the beneficence of technology converge to overwhelm the anxieties felt by a minority.

The minority are, perhaps sensibly, pessimists about the world generally, and they emphasize the dangers more than the promises of genetic research. Optimists cheerfully say, with Shakespeare, "We know what we are, but know not what we may be." That could be the motto (some might say the epitaph) of the modern world.

Great Reversal

Daniel Boorstin, Librarian of Congress, historian, and keeper of the flame of faith in technology notes that through most of history mankind had no history. Change was a novelty, constancy was a norm, and mankind lived in a "cosmic present" of recurring familiar moments. America — the permanently revolutionary society, begun on a blank continent — is a great reversal of human experience.

Here, change is the norm. Boorstin says, "Nothing is more distinctive, none has made us more un-European, than our disbelief in the ancient well-documented impossibilities."

Before Darwin, Boorstin says, many people believed that no living thing could become extinct, because extinction would suggest imperfection in God's original plan. The people were mistaken, scientifically and theologically, but I am inclined to admire a stubbornly prior attitude about some things, and I think those people at least had a healthy reverence for the constitution of the universe. Similarly, a healthy respect for genetic engineering is suspect that it is a form of hubris against the cosmos, exciting but imprudent.

There are a number of scientific truths I wish had gone undiscovered, or that I wish were not so such as those that make possible nuclear explosions. We may, day after day, regret biological solutions to become political problems. But, has regret, science prompts truth, not peace of mind.

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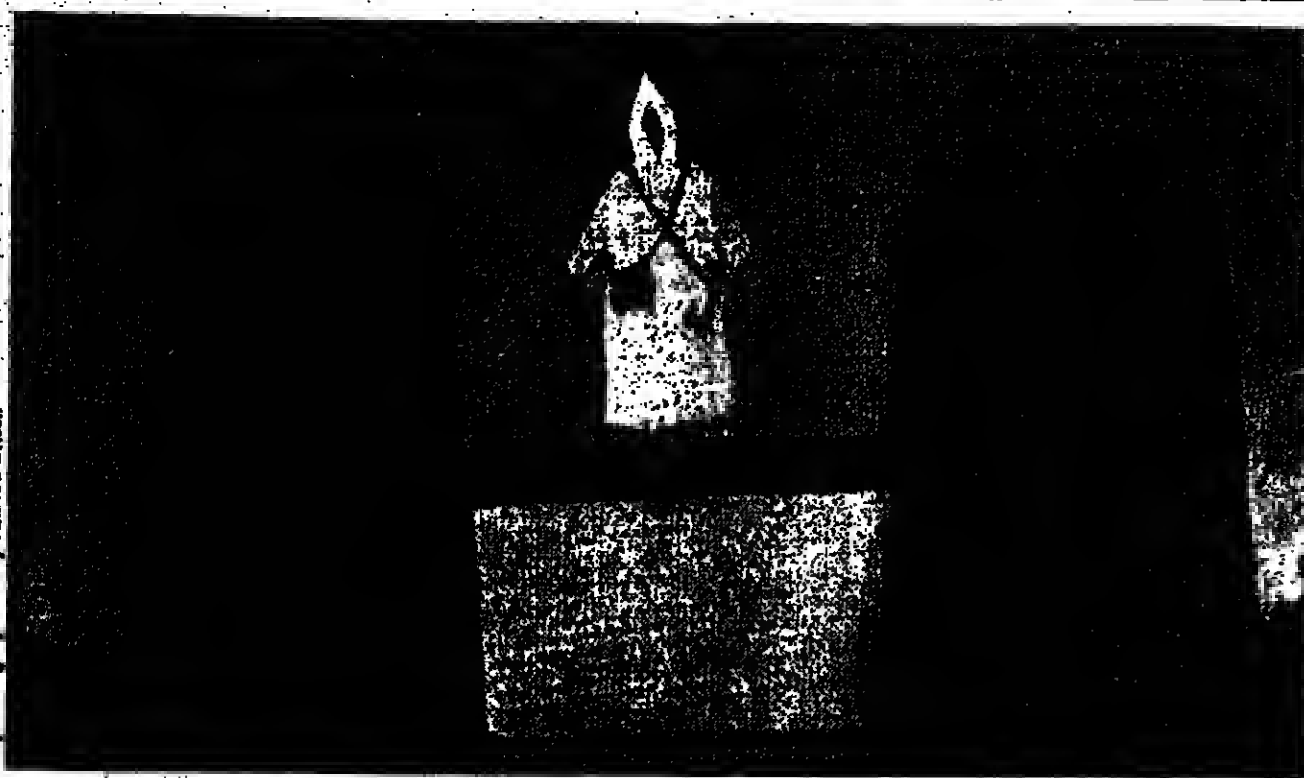
MOROCCO TAKES THE FLOOR

"We don't make propaganda, we inform"

HASSAN II

Part One

This supplement is translated from a report published by *cinque* the francophone international weekly, in its advertising series "La parole est à ..."



A COUNTRY OF THE EXTREME CENTER

It is not out of an excessive taste for the paradoxical that we've baptized Morocco the country of the extreme center. The description corresponds to a reality that is both subtle and difficult to see at a first glance. We hope the following text will convince the reader. Let's say right off that Morocco is governed in the center because it is the natural meeting place of extremes. Not very long ago, Morocco was labeled in Arabic: The Far West. That was in relation to the East. Yet Europeans

called it the "East of the West." But geography is not the only reason. Morocco is like a tree with roots that sink into centuries-old tradition, and branches that absorb the very breath of modern times.

On the political plane, any power, even if its natural tendency pushes it to the right, is forced to take into account the well organized forces of the left. Two legitimate forces confront each other before meeting in the center. They are the monarchy and the

political parties. The way to the center is not one that is forced. It is the response to a deliberate choice.

The following quote is from Hassan II, but everyone in politics in Morocco has adopted it, at risk of being misunderstood abroad: "In reality, extremism leads nowhere. When one is an extremist, it simply means that he has come to the end. When one is at the end, where can one go? Nowhere. It is finished. In contrast, when one is at the middle, one can progress."

Stuck With a Cliché

Morocco is an interesting case. A relatively liberal country, it does not have a good reputation, even though it should be relatively well understood in the west. Moroccans feel hurt by this and they feel that it is a profound injustice.

In the eyes of the European left, Morocco is a reactionary country that sold its soul to imperialism. To the non-conservative right, it is a country with outdated institutions and indecent splendor.

There are many reasons for these prejudices. Some relate to the countries that propound them. In the United States, where high ranking foreign service officers frequently come from puritanical universities, there is open surprise at Morocco's customs and royal ceremonies.

In France, an entire political tradition incorrectly links "republic" with "democracy." For the French left, the conflict in the Sahara is another good opportunity to atone for the original sin of France's involvement in the Algerian War at Morocco's expense.

There is a general feeling throughout the world that taking an oath to a king is out of date. Nevertheless, no one seems shocked that the British are subjects of Her Majesty, or that immigrants to Canada take an oath of allegiance to the Queen of England and her descendants before becoming citizens.

Another reason for the tenacity of false stereotypes about Morocco has to do with Moroccans themselves. The government ministries that are the least effective, are precisely those which are supposed to promote the image of Morocco abroad. Affecting an aristocratic attitude in a world where marketing is king, the Moroccans do not campaign for their country. They do not try to "sell" their cause. Also, they don't know how to do it. Their efforts along these lines frequently backfire.

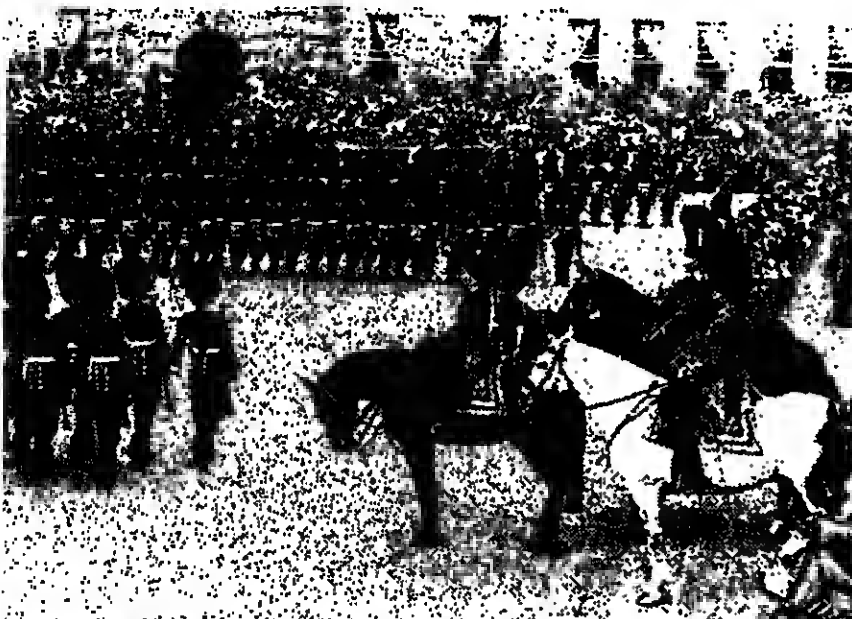
Finally, a number of sensational political incidents such as the Ben Barka affair, attempted coups d'état, and political trials, have given the government a somewhat tyrannical image in the public eye. Aside from the fact that the political trials were far from arbitrary, they mostly pertain to the past. But false impressions last longer than events.

Morocco is far more complex. On the political level, there is no question that governmental power is in the hands of Hassan II. But Hassan realizes that the best remedy for political instability is controlled democracy.

Political parties, unions and numerous newspapers are, to quote Gramsci, the ramparts and trenches which protect institutions against attempts at destabilization.

Tyranny renders authority more vulnerable by isolating it. And then, because of the complexity of its ethnic and socio-political composition, it would be difficult to govern Morocco in any manner other than by an absolutism, tempered by democracy.

Certainly there are political prisoners in Morocco: about one hundred



At Buckingham Palace...



...end of the Royal Palace in Rabat.

No one seems shocked that the British are subjects of Her Majesty...

and fifty belonging to the U.S.F.P. (Union of Popular Socialist Forces) and to the "New Left" (Marxist-Leninist). Although they are relatively few in number compared to other third world countries, and despite the fact that they are a holdover from the recent past, their imprisonment constitutes no less than a deplorable anomaly.

On the economic plane, Morocco

is unquestionably liberal. With results that are well known: wild riches for some, poverty for many, and mediocre growth in comparison to neighboring countries. Yet behind this negative assessment elements of progress and stability can be seen by those who are willing to look: an emerging middle class, the absence of serious shortages, and above all a harmony-based mostly on agriculture—which has helped

shelter the country from sudden economic fluctuations.

In "Moroccanizing" industry and commerce, Hassan II has tried to avoid two traps: bureaucratic nationalization, and a surrender of control to foreign capital.

Recent third world experience shows that "socialism" is a deceptively easy path to follow. Morocco has preferred to remain realistic though,

rather than be led astray by statistical follies and seemingly fabulous projects.

By accepting the tensions and social conflicts inherent in liberalism, Morocco has chosen adventure.

In foreign affairs, Hassan II has made no secret of the fact that he belongs to the western camp. From personal interest?

Certainly not. Foreign aid to Mo-

rocco—civilian and military—has been steadily reduced.

The Soviet Union is a trade partner which is far more important than the United States.

The Sahara conflict has forced Rabat to take a more global view of its strategic interests. The Moroccans feel that when they fought in Zaire's Shabab Province to counter guerrilla attacks against the mines in Kolwezi in 1977, they were actually protecting their rear flank.

Because he participated in the 1973 fighting on the Golan heights and in the Sinai, Hassan II can talk about peace in the Arab-Israeli conflict without being accused of treason.

Sure of itself, Moroccan culture does not draw inwardly resting on its traditional glory. Morocco has no complexes about coming in contact with foreign cultures.

The Moroccan paradox is illustrated by this quote from a Moroccan leftist leader: "If I must choose between anarchy and madness on one hand and injustice on the other, I will take the injustice."

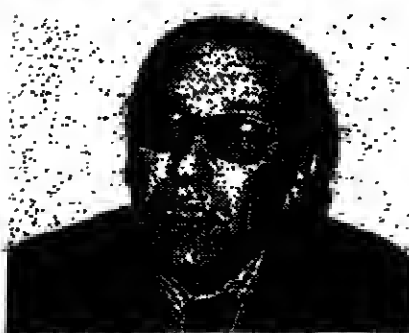
It's an old cliché to accuse the political opposition in Morocco of knuckling under simply because it has accepted to play the game. But who thinks of accusing European socialist and communist parties of treason because they participate in the institutions of their countries?

Who thinks of accusing them of treason because at brief moments in their history they allied themselves with parties on the right when the territorial integrity of their countries were in danger? Should there be one standard for Europe and another for Morocco?

Kingdom of 'Why?' and 'Because'



Foreign Affairs Minister Ali Hachimi (left)



Opposition Leader Abderrahman Bouabid (right)

In this country of the Third World, the Army isn't the only organized force...

Imagine the scene: the King receives the communist leader just back from a visit to the U.S.S.R. He asks him in a friendly manner: "Well, what are they saying in Moscow?" If this scene were taking place in Madrid, and if the monarch were named Juan Carlos and the communist party chief called himself Santiago Carrillo it would certainly be a major event, if only because foreign newspapers would report it as a certain sign of the progress of

democracy in a country once ruled by Franco. But if the scene took place in Rabat, and if the participants were Hassan II and Moroccan communist leader Ali Yeta, no foreign journalists would notice. The reason is not that the Moroccan head of state receives the head of Morocco's communist party so often that the visit would be commonplace. It's that the political customs in the Cherifian kingdom have always been perceived with apprehension across a veil of hardened prejudice, despite very real changes that have taken place. At best the meeting would be interpreted as additional proof that the Moroccan left had sold its soul to the devil.

Does this mean that what is true on one side of the Mediterranean is a lie on the other side? Is all this the result of Eurocentrism? Without a doubt, but it's necessary to recognize also that political life in Morocco itself is hardly simple.

The political structures normally used in the Third World do not apply. Here, the Army is not "the only

organized force." There is not just one political party that causes both rain and sunny weather. The press is not limited to expressing only the voice of its master.

On the other hand the standards that control politics in western democracies are only applied in a very limited fashion. Certainly there is a parliament. Political parties expounding different ideologies have their own headquarters buildings. Powerful and turbulent labor unions frequently make life difficult for the government. As a general rule the many newspapers there do not go through pre-publication censorship. But there are still recurrences of violent, or arbitrary actions. A year ago, strikers who were using their rights guaranteed by the constitution, were nevertheless punished and fired from their jobs. So the question arises: Is the idea of a Moroccan state based on law only an illusion in which Moroccan society is still able to regulate its problems only through violence? Or is Morocco definitely on the path to liberalism, and

are the signs of oppression which one sees from time to time nothing more than growth pains of a youthful democracy?

One thing is certain, this "subtle mixture" of genuine liberal practices and repressive actions characterizes political life in Morocco and provides its originality.

The King is the keystone of the institutional and political structure. Officially everything emanates from him, big and small, war and peace as well as the construction of a dam or the appointment of a minor civil servant. Hassan II once said, "Responsibility is a hell," but it is certain that he has no intention of sharing the torments with anyone else. Looked at more closely, the absolute power of the monarch, is exercised in areas which are defined with a certain precision. He reserves complete sovereignty for himself concerning the more important affairs of the nation, but allows his colleagues and aides to look after the rest. The King handles the issues whose impact will last for-

(Continued on the next page)

MOROCCO TAKES THE FLOOR

Kingdom of 'Why?' and 'Because'

(Continued from the previous page)

ever, the others handle those that arise everyday.

During a council of ministers meeting at the end of March 1979, the then Prime Minister, Ahmed Osmane, summed up the complaints of his colleagues: "The country is not being governed. It is less governed than Algeria was during the final days when Boumedienne was on his death bed!"

Hassan II reacted strongly: "The country is perfectly governed, but it is being badly managed. Management is your responsibility."

But does the King let his "managers" really do their job? It is fashionable in political circles to say that the head of state has a tendency to want to run everything, inhibiting his most enthusiastic and competent collaborators.

On the other hand, it is worth pointing out that alongside those ministers who shirk their responsibilities there are also those who work unceasingly. Hassan II said one day that he had two types of collaborators: "the 'why?' ministers and the 'because' ministers." No doubt he meant by that the first group of ministers had been appointed because of the sole wish of the King—some would say at his pleasure—while the other group owed

their promotions to their own competence, personal appeal or the fact they were politically representative. One is tempted to add to the comment by Hassan II, that certain "why?" ministers eventually become "because" ministers, while others continue on in the same manner carrying along with them the original question.

In the King's entourage, advisors occupy a special place apart. At the present time they are three: Bensouda, Guedira and Slaoui. They have a dominant influence over other members of the government. Two other men should be mentioned among the immediate entourage of the King: General Moulay Hafid Alaoui, Minister of the Royal Household, and General Ahmed Dlimi whose official title as Chief of the Aides-de-Camp of the King, reflects little of the importance of the role he plays.

When Hassan II declares that his hands are tied concerning the Sahara conflict, and when he publicly vows not to give up one inch of national territory, he is perhaps cleverly trying to escape certain external pressures, but he is also recalling the interior limits within which the supreme power in Morocco has always been exercised.

The search for balance between the different forces, which fight for leadership in the society, is a constant concern for the government.

Still, the harshness of the conflicts between the opposition and the government, which have regularly taken a violent turn over the last twenty years, do not prevent contacts between the two parties.

Marriages and other family ceremonies are occasions where irreconcilable adversaries meet and talk. A local proverb says: "Constant enmity does not preclude courtesy."

It would be a mistake to see in these attitudes a mere concession to social hypocrisy. This politeness, in fact, stems from a sharp political sense which always views the present adversary as a potential future partner and so introduces into even the bitterest fights, that virtue of tolerance which is inseparable from democracy.

The taste for talking, for constant negotiations does not just belong to the ruling power. The leaders of the opposition also encourage it even if that means facing the incomprehension of their own supporters as well as their foreign friends.

Following the kidnapping and death of Ben Barka in October 1965,



General Ahmed Dlimi



The King's Adviser Ahmed Rado Guedira

In the King's entourage his advisers occupy a special place

diplomatic relations between Paris and Rabat were suspended, but there was no lasting rupture between the palace and the friends of Ben Barka in Morocco.

During the trials (Marrakech in 1971, Kenitra in 1973 and 1974) in which U.N.F.P. (National Union of Popular Forces) militants were accused of trying to overthrow the regime, the U.N.F.P.'s secretary general Abderrahim Bouabid maintained restraint towards the government. To a certain

extent this was intended to save the lives of the partisans, but it was also done to avoid breaking with a deeply anchored tradition.

Since then Morocco has renewed its relations with relatively democratic organizations. The U.N.F.P., which became the U.S.F.P. (The Socialist Union of Popular Forces) has learned to exorcise its coup-prone demons, and for its part, the palace seems ready to experiment with constitutional monarchy.

Morocco's state of emergency has been lifted, and general elections were held in 1977. The Independents, the Istiqlal and the Popular Movement are the political parties which form the government's majority in the new parliament. The left considers itself under-represented and cites "the frauds which stained the elections."

In general, the public is only slightly interested in what happens in parliament. The important things happen elsewhere. One attaches more significance to a meeting between Abderrahim Bouabid (first secretary of the U.S.F.P.) and the King, than to a debate in the Chamber of Representatives. Often mistaking its wishes for reality the political class lives on waiting for a government of national union. It is quite probable that such a government would accelerate the democratization of political life. But why does it vanish like a mirage each time it seems within reach? Every time it seems as though the two principal forces that dominate public life—the political parties and the monarchy—have each tried to occupy the field, while excluding the other. Without effect. The monarchy has always been able to get out of tight places not only thanks to the savoir-faire of the monarch, but also because its legitimacy is deeply anchored in the nation. For their part, the political parties seem no less legitimate, if only because they have been able to resist the most ferocious attempts at repression. Today, both adversaries seem to have understood that they are condemned to live together.

Hassan II: At Ease with the Press



King Hassan II

General DeGaulle's press conferences were major events. He usually announced a new government initiative, analyzed current affairs or managed to crack a joke. DeGaulle picked his words carefully. When he referred to the U.N. as a "machin" (a gadget), it was carefully premeditated. Hassan II is far more spontaneous. For example, he couldn't resist referring to the recent O.A.U. summit in Monrovia as a "tom-tom conference." The King of Morocco is unable to pass up a good pun, even if it turns out to be politically costly.

Hassan II is an animal of the press. He enjoys shrewd conversation and he takes a very real pleasure in talking with journalists. It was not without humor that he declared in front of American reporters in Washington: "I had a teacher once who taught me that the right question is half of knowledge, and the right answer is the second half. Since you know your questions, and I know the answers, why don't we just leave it at that?"

Hassan II's meetings with the press are to a certain extent holidays from the lonely exercise of power. He doesn't "waffle", as reporters say. There is none of that solemn air that many statesmen affect when talking to the press. The King has much more of the American style. He answers questions concretely, with precision and a great sense of style.

Frustrated journalist? In any case, he puts himself in the reporter's shoes. He makes analyses for them. Paul Winkler, director of France-Soir visited the Royal Palace to have the Mid-East conflict explained to him.

Hassan II has a flair for anecdotes, and he knows that journalists love it. He always manages to put something extra on the menu, a tidbit of a conversation with French President Giscard d'Estaing, or a talk with an official of the P.L.O.

Ha always manages to provide a bit of unexpected news to reporters who know enough to keep their ears open. For instance, in early October, he mentioned to Paul Nahon, a reporter for French television, that he was planning to take control of the military situation in the Sahara. A short while later, "Operation Ouhoud" was launched.

Although Hassan II frequently avoids the usual diplomatic circumlocutions in his speech, he never allows the expression on his face to show his inner thoughts. He is able to maintain a calm and collected exterior even under the most aggressive questioning.

The mystery is that this head of state, who treats the press so well, receives such an unusually bad press. It's a mystery. It always seems that Hassan II has mastered the situation, that even the most hostile journalists have been seduced during an interview or press conference, yet what journalists write always seems to differ from what they say.

Hassan II speaks often, and not only with the foreign press. He frequently talks to Moroccan reporters. His speeches, delivered in flawless Arabic, are both intimate and solemn. The tone is that of an educator. He often quotes from the Koran, and frequently employs parables and metaphors (often medical ones).

After Mao's little red book, there has been a proliferation of others: DeGaulle's little blue book (written by Jean Lacouture), Kaddafi's little green book. The little book of Hassan II hasn't been published yet. It ought to be both significant and savory. Judge for yourself.

Some quotes from the King



Crown Prince Si Mohamed

The Monarchy: "Occasionally in human history, it happens that there is a king who is good, and that people respond well to him. In such a case, there may be no need for a constitu-

tion. But sometimes, through the quirks of genetics, it happens that the king is only average or even mediocre. At times like that, democratic institutions and the reciprocal contract between the King and the nation, become manifest in parliamentary institutions. Linked in this way, the nation helps its king fulfill his obligations." (November 1977)

The Moroccan People: "My father used to tell me: The Moroccan people are like a lion, but one can only lead him with a rope. If you try to put a chain on him, he will break it, and devour the one who was leading him." (January 1979)

Democracy: "My ambition is that one day people will speak of Moroccan democracy just as they now speak of the American, French or British style of democracy." (November 1977)

"If for any reason, the opposition did not exist, we would certainly have to imagine or create one. Without an opposition there can hardly be a true democracy." (March 1979)

"I personally believe that the existence of solid institutions... is unquestionably one of the best bulwarks against the adventurism of a madman or a paranoiac."

Political Parties: "I personally have the greatest respect and esteem for political parties... I consider them to be the best possible political school."

The Army: "Until now there has been a royal army which fought, but which knew nothing more than fighting. Moreover, it did not know why it fought. I have tried to clarify the situation for these young officers, to take them in hand, to have permanent contact with them, to concern myself with their problems, which do exist, and to first of all make out of them alert and informed citizens. They can only make the right choice, even if they know that among them there is someone who believes himself to be a visionary." (June 1978)

The Sahara: "Since I am only the reflection of my people's will and the legal expression of the determination of the Moroccans, I will go as far as they want to go. If, as I believe, they want to go all the way, well, during the time that is left for me to live, they will find me at their head to go right on to the end." (August 1979)

"I cannot take charge of a disorderly public uprising. Anyone who would profit from a situation like that to throw an entire people into a dangerous adventure, is a man who uses the public as an aphrodisiac." (October 1979)

"I have noticed that things were far clearer for Algeria as well as for Morocco, when there was a government such as the one of Mokhtar Ould Daddah, representing all the political persuasions, all the tribes and all the social levels." (August 1979)

The Middle East: "President Sadat through it right to take a certain number of initiatives which fell within his competence. I cannot tell him that he has surpassed his rights as long as he acts for Egypt. Perhaps it is, too, had been occupied for years, I might have reacted as he did. I don't know." (May 1979)

The Arab World: "A large mirror in a very beautiful frame. A stone has been thrown at it. The mirror is cracked. It is still in its frame, but it has suddenly been shattered."



Member of the Royal Army

The Great Powers: "The United States should help us and stop moralizing. Everytime one asks them for help, they think it's a call for the Marines, for the Sixth Fleet or for the American Army. The reality is that we have enough troops to defend ourselves." (February 1979)

"No I do not have the feeling that they (the Americans) have abandoned me. But I often make this comparison: On the one side we have the clan, and on the other side we have the club. In the clan one sticks together until death. In the club, one meets during the evening, reads a newspaper, wears a club tie, smokes a cigar after dinner, speaks about current affairs, and then goes away. My club is the West. On the other side, it's a clan." (October 1979)

"If we look closely we can see that the Soviet team is advancing and winning one game after another." (February 1979)

"I maintain very good relations with my friends in the Kremlin, and I have always told President Brezhnev

that he should not waste his time, as I must not waste mine. He will never become a Moslem, just as I will never become a Marxist." (February 1979)

Africa and the O.A.U.: "We feel personally that African countries should grow out of the stage of adolescence in which they are living, for it is a very dangerous period..." (July 1977)

The World: "We are living in a world that is becoming increasingly mad." (August 1979)

God: "The strong believer is loved by God more than the weak believer." (October 1979)



President Carter



Moroccan official

Iran: "The drama of Iran is that it had no political parties. Because of that, the entire population went into the streets..." (February 1979)

"One feels in this man (the Shah) the bitterness that comes from 37 years of responsibility. I must say that after only 18 years of it, I feel it too, because it is heavy, it is demanding, and I pity him for adding up 37 years of it." (February 1979)

(Continued on the next page)

MOROCCO TAKES THE FLOOR

SAHARA: WITHOUT KNOWING WHY

At a stylishly leftist Parisian gathering, talk turns to the Middle East. A ravishing beauty makes her contribution to the conversation: "Me, I'm for Israel," she coos gently. "I just love Mrs. Golda Ben Gurion!"

The promoters of the Polisario are breaking their backs trying to liken the population of Spain's former colony to the Palestinians. Haven't they endowed the "Sahraoui Nation" for want of territory or population, with a flag that mimics the Palestinian flag? In reality the Polisario reminds one more of Israel. They are currently internationally fashionable the way the Hebrew state once was. No one knows what it's all about, but everyone supports it anyway. Better still, their support is inversely proportional to how much they really know about the situation.

One example typical of thousands: an African government rushes to recognize the "Sahraoui Arab Democratic Republic" and sends a message to the capital of the new country: El Laayoun (which happens to be governed by Morocco!).

The remarkable example of political marketing which has produced the Polisario and sold it to the four corners

of the world has collided with another reality no less remarkable: the Sahara is Moroccan, and Morocco is Saharan.

Why should Morocco stubbornly resist the winds from the east and the swamps in the west to fight for a few sand dunes? It is simply because its roots are planted deeply in this region.

Moreover, it is their independence, their style of life; in a word, it is their very essence that the Moroccans are defending in the Sahara—as they have done throughout their long history. "Take away a grain of sand and the entire beach collapses, as well you know..."

Ignorance is the source of war. No one knows how the conflict which has torn the Maghreb apart in the last five years will finally evolve. But one thing is certain, the problem will not be solved as long as the Polisario are seen as a valiant liberation movement and the Moroccans are perceived as vulgar colonialists.

The dossier you are about to read is intended to correct certain misconceptions about the Sahara and to reestablish certain truths which are often overlooked. In reading it, you will find that it is dedicated to informing you, and to peace.



Clearer from Afar?

The announcement of the creation of a Sahraoui state, the RASD (Sahraoui Arab Democratic Republic), exploded like a bomb on February 27, 1976. At the same time, a meeting of the foreign ministers of the OAU in Addis Ababa was slated to debate the recognition of the Polisario as a liberation movement. The creation of the "Sahraoui State", announced by Ahmed Baba Miské, who was then spokesman for the Polisario and hoped to become the first president of the RASD, ended the discussion in Addis Ababa.

Another line of attack was started. It consisted of recognizing the new "country". Algeria physically sheltered the key workings of the new state, whose government occupied several rooms in the Saint George Hotel in Algiers. Modestly, Algeria refrained from being the first to recognize the new government, but it scoured the continent in search of others who would. For its part, Libya, although it took four years to recognize the RASD, did not skimp on trying to find new ways to broaden the new country's diplomatic audience.

The Word Was Out

The first country to answer the appeal was Madagascar, followed several days later by Burundi. In each case, the decision to grant recognition was made under rather peculiar circumstances. The OAU meeting in Addis Ababa had not yet finished when the chief of the Algerian delegation, Laya-chi Yaker, who was then minister of commerce, asked the chief of the Madagascan delegation, Jean Bemananjara, who was then foreign affairs minister, to reopen the debate on the Sahara. He accepted gladly and taking the floor late at night, delivered a heated speech on the battle of the Sahraoui people and their need for recognition. The word was out. The Agence France Presse correspondent on the scene snapped awake and sent the information out at dawn: on Tuesday, March 2, it was the first recognition of RASD.

Diplomacy And Surprise

Early that morning the ambassador of Madagascar in Paris found himself besieged with phone calls. He was asked to confirm the news. Knowing nothing about it, he sent a query off to Madagascan president Ratsiraka in the capital. The news came as a great surprise to the president who was expecting to receive the Norwegian ambassador at 9 o'clock that morning. The ambassador in turn was extremely surprised to hear President Ratsiraka announce the recognition of the RASD as though the initiative had come from him. Face was saved, but Jean Bemananjara, who urgently summoned home, was to lose his post as foreign minister, and ended as Minister of Supply and Transportation. For a long time he was forbidden to travel outside the country, but officially his action was never disavowed.



Houari Boumediene declared support for partition of the Sahara between Morocco and Mauritania

The second recognition was by Burundi. On the eve of this decision, the head of state, General Michel Micombero, asked his foreign affairs minister, Gilles Bimazubute, to attend a conference at the United Nations and to take a "neutral attitude" on certain conflicts, including the question of the Sahara. Meanwhile, a large Libyan delegation, headed by Ali Triki, Libya's Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Bujumbura. With them, they had brought several enticing aid projects. In the euphoria of embraces and promises, the recognition of the RASD was obtained during the course of a single evening. Gilles Bimazubute only learned about the recognition after he had landed in New York. He barely had time to rewrite what he had written in the plane on the way over... General Micombero was overthrown several months later in a coup d'état, after being charged with "grave indiscretions".

Algeria was the third country to recognize the RASD, followed by Benin. It was Benin, which through an excess of zeal, sent a telegram to El Laayoun, which is governed by Morocco, asking to establish diplomatic relations.

Recognitions multiplied, without any real knowledge of the facts. First by Angola, then by Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Togo. The latter was thinking, above all, of the precedent it would be able to evoke in obtaining the self rule of the Ewe people who had been placed under the jurisdiction of Ghana by Britain.

A Strange Precedent

The first non-African country to recognize RASD was North Korea. A serious effort followed in Latin America, because of the Spanish character of the Sahara. The campaign started with Panama and ended recently with Cuba. After the USSR's invasion of Afghanistan, Havana was afraid of losing its credibility as leader of the non-aligned nations. Thirty-seven countries, including 21 African, 7 Asian and 9 Latin American, have recognized the RASD. No Western European countries have, nor have any Eastern European, despite the diplomatic efforts of the Algerian and Libyan

governments. The RASD has had its greatest successes with small countries that are far away and cut off, such as Dominica, Santa Lucia, Grenade, Sao Tomé and Cape Verde. "The farther away it is, the clearer it is," they say, and in these countries, Morocco is represented as an invader being

hunted by a Polisario which controls the key territories and towns in the Sahara, and which constantly inflicts terrible losses on the Moroccan army. The latest misadventure has been recognition of the countries belonging to the rejectionist front, which met in Tripoli. The Syrian ambassador to

Rabat, however, declared after the meeting that "there is a big difference between making a decision and following through with it...", and Yasser Arafat has made it known that his organization continues to support the Moroccan position.

But a vote is a vote, and the

Polisario only needs four more recognitions to be admitted as a legal member of the OAU, which would set a strange precedent: the admission of a country that has no permanent control of its own territory. It even risks breaking apart the OAU where the recognitions have been slowing, and where there has even been a certain amount of backtracking from countries that have already recognized the RASD, such as Equatorial Guinea, which tried to hide on the side of the so-called "progressive countries", during the bloody regime of Macias Nguema.

Despite the 37 recognitions—nearly a quarter of the countries belonging to the United Nations—RASD has been very disappointed at the attitude of the Arab Countries. Only three countries out of 21 members of the Arab League, have taken the step. The reluctance stems from the famous speech given at the Arab summit in Rabat on October 29, 1974, by Algerian president Houari Boumediene, declaring that he would give his political, military and diplomatic support to the solution of division of the Sahara between Morocco and Mauritania.

A Polisario for Everyone



If Zaire had been Algeria it would have been different for Cabinda

Do you remember the "Cabinda Affair", and the passions that were aroused by that little enclave squeezed in between Zaire and the Congo, yet an integral part of Angola? The similarities between Cabinda then, and the western Sahara now, are striking. Cabinda had its Polisario, the FLEC (Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda); its RASD in exile, a government which was located according to political whim at the time either in Brazzaville or Kinshasa. It had its Algerian-style protector, Zaire; its godfather supplying it with arms and subsidies: France. And as for the coveted natural resource at the true root of the conflict, instead of phosphates it had oil.

In 1974, a coup d'état in Portugal puts an end to the Salazar dictatorship and at the same time tolls the bell for Portugal's African Empire, just as a year later, Franco's death will hasten the decolonization of "Spanish" Sahara.

A little oil-filled sponge coveted by French and American oil companies, Cabinda feels an impulse towards secession. Financed by several oil companies, and supported by western countries who feared that the enclave will fall into "Marxist" hands in Luanda, several liberation groups surface and quickly group around the FLEC. Based in Zaire, which acts as an intermediary in the affair, the FLEC launch several armed attacks against Angolan forces, who are soon helped by Cuban advisors. Intense lobbying results in the FLEC being recognized as "the sole and unique representative of the Cabinden people" by several

African countries: Zaire of course, Gabon and Uganda.

But the OAU, quite correctly, refuses to go along. Just as it has condemned the Biafran secession in 1967. At the end of the summit in Kampala in August 1975 FLEC's president, Luis Ranque-Franque, proclaims nothing less than the "Independence" of Cabinda. He names 12 ministers and prepares from Zaire to launch his vast project of "liberation". To accomplish his task, he has an army of about a thousand men grouped in several camps in southwest Zaire, and recruited from the "Sahraoui of the Equator", the hundred thousand refugees who as much as ten years earlier have fled the fighting on the other side of the border. The troops of the FLEC are led by officers from Zaire's army and two dozen European mercenaries—mostly French—whose salaries are guaranteed by the oil companies and the CIA.

On November 2, 1975, three armored columns penetrate into Cabinda. They are wiped out in less than a week by the Angolo-Cubans. After that, one by one the supporters of the FLEC abandon the side of the oil companies and decide to deal directly with the government in Luanda. Finally in 1976, the great reconciliation between Angola and Zaire delivers the coup de grace to the FLEC. But there is no doubt that it would have ended differently if Zaire were Algeria, if Angola had not painted itself as a "progressive" country, and if the OAU had gone along with the myth that claimed there was an "independent" Cabinda.

MOROCCO TAKES THE FLOOR

Why I "Marched"

An Interview with Professor Abdallah Laroui

Reserved, easily offended, something of a bear, Abdallah Laroui, 47, prefers the calm of a library to the gusto of long walks. With more of a taste for reflection and historical research than for political agitation.

It only for these reasons of temperament, it is hard to imagine him participating in the Green March. Nevertheless, he did not hesitate to answer the King's call and to join the 350,000 other Moroccan men and women, who on November 6, 1975, with the Koran as their gun, undertook to reconquer the Sahara from the Spanish "Tercio". Simply evoking the memories of this "marcher", who is not like the others, is interesting enough. But, the historian Laroui is equally well placed to answer questions from a historical perspective, such as: Was Hassan II aware of the imminent incapacity of Franco before he launched the Green March? Was he certain that he would win, or was he merely counting on his famous luck?

Abdallah Laroui's distaste for demagoguery and his candor predisposes him to answer questions which tend towards the future more than to the fiery present. The Green March was, without question, a demonstration of patriotic fervor, but to what extent was it also a flash in the pan? In other words, after five years of war in the Sahara, would the Moroccans again be willing to "march"?

Like In 1860

Q: An intellectual with more of a penchant for reflection than for action, you nevertheless answered the King's call in November 1975, and joined the Green March. Why did you "march"?

AL: Of course there were many reasons. But the most important was intellectual. I had just finished my work on Moroccan nationalism in which I discovered that the people of the Middle Atlas, for example, who did not recognize central authority, nevertheless responded without hesitation to appeals from the sultan, when it concerned defense of territories in the

north and south of the country. For example in 1860, during the war in which Tetuan fought Spain, the exhortations of the "fquih" (educated man) in the souks of the Azrou region to fight in the Rif were immediately answered.

Q: The opposition, the USFP (Socialist Union of Popular Forces), to be precise, with whom you have an affinity, did not welcome the Green March with enthusiasm, and advocated a military mobilization against the Spanish...

Lucky Break

AL: It was possible to have doubts about the chances for success and still not hesitate to participating in it. In any case, nothing was determined ahead of time. The Green March could have failed to result in the liberation of the Sahara, because it was by no means certain that the Spanish would not use force.

Q: Were you surprised by Madrid's attitude?

AL: As was everyone! The unexpected death of Franco completely upset Spanish and Algerian plans in the Sahara.

Q: In your opinion was this a stroke of genius on the part of Hassan II or just a lucky break? How much of it was due to his famous "baraka" (luck)?

AL: I don't like that word very much. Having said that, I suppose that the King was informed of the internal Spanish situation, as every head of state who faces a difficult military and diplomatic situation ought to be. But I think that the basic reason he decided to launch the Green March is that Morocco was not ready for a classic military confrontation. The road between Tarfaya and Tah was finished on the same day that the March began. It was necessary, therefore, to find a way to stall in order to prepare militarily. At the beginning the Green March also allowed Morocco to occupy a part of the Saharan territory (outside the triangle stretching from El-Lasoun to



"A child held a flag larger than he was in the middle of the desert"

Smara and the to Dakhla) which the Spanish had agreed with their Algerian partners to evacuate.

Q: Hassan II could not have been sure that he would succeed. It must have been a poker bluff...

AL: I also do not like that expression. No one is ever sure how things will turn out in politics or military actions. But given the attitude of Madrid after the spring of 1975, it was clear that there was going to be a race between the Algerian and Moroccan armies to see who could be first to

occupy the largest territory abandoned by the Spanish.

Q: What impressed you the most during the five days of the March?

AL: First, the organization. Moving 350,000 men and women, feeding them, providing them with water, and above all controlling the traffic (the road after Tan-Tan is very narrow) which went off without any traffic-jams.

The problem of organization was always present. Every minute that went off without a hitch seemed like a miracle. The journalists who watched

the March at noon on November 6, at Tah, were able to be transported to Agadir, a distance of 700 kilometers, by 6 or 7 o'clock that night.

The second thing which caught my attention was the reaction by the journalists which contradicted what they would finally write, and their papers would eventually publish. The special correspondent of a reputedly serious Parisian daily newspaper remarked to a colleague "Can you imagine Europeans leaving their daily lives and embarking on an action of this magnitude?"

Sense Of Frustration

But I especially recall a scene that I saw coming back by car with a group of journalists. It was sundown and a yellow light bathed the sky. We were about three kilometers from an old border post. A child held a flag larger than he was and tried to plant it next to a bush in the middle of the desert. For me, that was the Green March, an immense patriotic fervor.

Q: When the king ordered the withdrawal of the "marchers" and thus ended the Green March, did you feel a sense of frustration?

AL: Unquestionably. I experienced a certain bitterness for a simple reason: declaring that we were to return to the border of November 6, recognized the existence of that border. But in the sense that the March represented an essentially political action intending to show international opinion that Moroccan claims are serious because they have public support, I think it succeeded.

In any case, I never believed that the dossier on the Sahara would be able to be closed, because of interests and appetites of the countries who are both near to it and far away.

Q: What did you feel when you crossed the border into ex-Spanish Sahara?

AL: I have to admit that I did not participate in the solemn prayer, because I did not want to lose my composure. But I can tell you that I experienced something far more pro-

found than what I felt the day Morocco gained its independence.

Q: Why?

AL: Perhaps because in 1956, I was 23, and I did not have a sufficiently sharpened political sense. Above all because the Green March had a voluntary character to it. Morocco was acting as a nation. Whereas in the case of independence, the result seemed to come from diplomatic pressure. Taking everything into account, Morocco was more present during the Green March than in the process of gaining independence.

Q: Don't you think that the authorities, precisely because they were aware of the size of the phenomenon of the Green March, decided to stop mobilizing the population and use more classical methods of resolving the Sahara problem?

AL: Listen, the Green March was extremely expensive, and no government could have maintained such a mobilization. What is more, no government was in position to convert a popular movement into a military force. Governments by their nature prefer to deal with things that are controllable. That said, the authorities decided, wrongly, that the Sahara crisis had been resolved in 1975, and that all that remained were local administrative problems. It should be said that public opinion, in the rest of the country, agreed, and people returned to their normal daily preoccupations.

Another March?

Q: Could there ever be another Green March called by the King?

AL: If another country attacked Morocco, there would without a doubt be a repetition of the same thing, with the same fervor.

Q: There has certainly been no shortage of attacks on Morocco since 1975.

AL: Exactly. The problem for the government has been to calm public opinion. That attests to the fact that there is no need to artificially heat it up.

Marx, Lenin and Hassan II...

An Interview with Mohamed Ben Saïd Past leader of the Army of the Liberation of the South

The national unity on the question of the Sahara, even if it surprises no one in Morocco, never ceases to astonish foreigners. A political opposition that defends the same ideas as the government would seem to have degenerated and to have sacrificed its vocation on the altar of chauvinism and opportunity. But here is a testimony that should lead the critics of Morocco's left to feel more humble.

Mohamed Ben Saïd cannot be accused of having an easy attitude towards the authorities in power. He has twice been sentenced to death in his own country. Today, he belongs to the Movement of March 23 which is well known for its critical opinions in Morocco.

Pure And Hardened

His comments are even more valuable as he recalls modestly he "did not just discover the dossier on the Sahara in 1974." After having been one of the main leaders of the resistance under the protectorate, he belonged to those, who following independence in 1956, refused to have the Liberation Army integrated into the Royal Army. He wanted in his heart to kick out the Spanish who continued to occupy what would later be called the Western Sahara (Saguia el-Hamra and Oued Dahab). In actual fact hundreds of fighters came from these two regions, but equally from Tindouf (yes Tindouf, with the chief at their head!) and from Tarfaya, to form the Army of the Liberation of the South (LAS) at Goulmine at the end of 1956 and the beginning of 1957. With the strength of this experience, Mohamed Ben Saïd makes this categorical assessment: the conflict over the Sahara would never have existed if the pressure on Madrid had not been relaxed.

The recollections of the former leader of the ALS contain other revelations which are no less noteworthy. But before reading them, a few words on the eye-witness. 55-years old, average height, a receding hairline, gentle at all times, Mohamed Ben Saïd bears little resemblance to the pure and hardened personality one usually imagines is possessed by a "killer."

Certainly he is pure, but if he is hard, it is with himself. In the last few years he has spent considerable time in French universities (he has a degree in history), he has started studying English, but has hardly changed. One is tempted to say that he resists change the way not too long ago he

resisted the colonial authorities. Furthermore, he never balks at the most menial jobs (imagine Jean Moulin working as a night watchman) and lives a life of austerity. ("Why drink a cup of coffee in a cafe, when you can buy it cheaper at the grocers?") Austerity seems inseparable from political rigour to this child of the South where economy is a religion. With him the "Spirit of Resistance" as one used to say just after independence, has lost none of its virtue.

QUESTION: Mohamed Ben Saïd, how many times have you been sentenced to death?

MBS: Twice in absentia.

Q: Under the protectorate?

MBS: No, after independence.

Q: Why were you sentenced by Moroccan courts then?

MBS: The first time was in 1964 for attacking the security of the state, in what they called "The plot of July 1963." The second time was I think in 1966 in the Atlas Affair. That was an assassination attempt on the life of General Oufkir at Marrakech, which dated back to 1963.

Q: Were the accusations justified?

MBS: What I can say is that in the 1960's, the battle for democracy in Morocco took a violent turn. We were living then on the impetus of the armed struggle against the protectorate, and on the other side—and this in my opinion is the most important—the regime showed hardly any disposition to deal with the opposition parties or to respect them.

Q: Have things changed for you today? As far as I know your organization, the Movement of March 23, has no public headquarters in Morocco.

MBS: That's true. We are still banned, and more than 70 of our comrades are in prison for having the wrong opinions. In that respect there has been hardly any change for us. But on the whole the democratic movement is benefiting from some tolerance particularly in the domain of the press.

Complicated Debate

Q: You support, Mohamed Ben Saïd, the same position as King Hassan II on the issue of the Sahara.

MBS: The national movement has always fought for the territorial integrity of the country. That is to say for the liberation of the Sahara that was occupied by the Spanish. This objective could have been obtained at the end of the fifties. In saying that I am not just giving in to idle speculation. I can in fact reveal to you that after the



"The national movement has always fought for the territorial integrity of the Country"

attacks launched by the ALS from November 23, 1957, until the end of 1958 against the Spanish forces in the region of Ait Baamrane, Tarfaya and Saguia el-Hamra, Madrid was ready to abandon the Sahara. The best proof is that an officer of the ALS, Mustapha H'saïna (better known under his battle name Ben Othman, and who afterwards took over an important position in the government security services) was talking in Madrid with a representative of the Spanish government who clearly confided to him the intention of his country to leave the entire Sahara (Saguia el-Hamra and Rio de Oro).

The same readiness was expressed by Spanish representatives at the time to the Moroccan Prime Minister who was then Abdella Ibrahim, and the Vice-Prime Minister, Abderrahim Bouabid. What interested the Spanish then was the liberation of 34 Spanish prisoners of war. It's true that at the time, they had not yet discovered the phosphate deposits in the Sahara.

Nevertheless if the party in power (the Ibrahim government was overthrown in 1960) had seized this opportunity the trouble over the Sahara would never have happened.

Q: All the same, since you belong to a Marxist-Leninist organization with a penchant for clandestine action, it must be difficult for you to explain to your own militants that you take the same position as the King on an affair as complicated as the Sahara.

MBS: That's true. There have been difficulties. I might add that all the opposition parties had these problems, but we can be proud that we did not fall into the trap set by the adversaries of our country.

Q: Who are you talking about when you say the country's adversaries?

MBS: I'll name them. Until 1975, they included Spain, who one can never repeat enough, was the instigator of the project to create an independent state in the Sahara, after the referendum on self rule. Following the

Madrid agreements (November 14, 1975), our adversaries were Algeria and Libya. Without them, the Polisario would never have gained the strength and public recognition it has.

Q: But, you have lived in Algeria as a refugee and one of the key figures in the opposition outside the country, and you have also benefited from Algerian aid...

MBS: I should remind you that Moroccans and Algerians have fought together since the 1950's. I'll give you just one example: the first arms shipments sent by Nasser in March 1955 were to land somewhere between Nador and Alhoceima in northern Morocco. They were intended for both the FLN in Algeria and the Moroccan resistance movement (Al-Moujaddama Sirya). The operation was mounted by Algerians like Ahmed Ben Bella, Mohamed Boudiaf or Larbi Ben M'hidi, but also by Moroccans such as Saïd Boulal, Mohamed Hamdoun, Hassan Laroui.

It was therefore completely natural that after the independence of Morocco, the Algerians would find all kinds of aid there from every political sector. And in the same way, when we were forced to flee to Algeria, we were dealing with companions-in-battle, with brothers (this word has not lost its meaning for us) and not with representatives of a foreign power. The Sahara, certainly, provoked differences of opinion with the Algerians, but we have done everything possible to get around the differences.

Q: Does the FLN still help you?

MBS: We still have several dozen refugees who either work in Algeria, or are subsidized there.

Q: Have the Algerians put pressure on you?

MBS: Attempts—more precisely temptations—have been made in that direction.

Q: And, what are your relations with the Polisario?

MBS: I met the Polisario's Secretary General, Mustapha El-Ouali, twice in Paris in 1974. A comrade accompanied me, and we talked as representatives of our organization. We explained to them that even though we were prepared to fight side by side with them for the expulsion of the Spanish from the Sahara, there was no question of our support for their project for an independent state. We especially stressed that the independence of such a state could only be theoretical. On this subject, the situation for El-Ouali was not as clear cut as one might think. He hoped the Moroccan army would intercede against Spanish forces...

Q: In your long experience you've learned to sum people up quickly. What kind of impression did El-Ouali leave with you? In a word, was he a "mercenary" or a militant?

MBS: I was facing a sincere man who was sure of himself. He spoke with enthusiasm. I brought up the fact that he seemed to have a certain suspicion of Moroccans in general. At a certain moment we had defended the idea that for us combat for democracy (against a power in place) and the battle for the territorial integrity of a country (against Spain) were not incompatible. He, on the other hand, had a reaction which startled us: "But you Moroccans are too numerous", he said. "You are going to swallow us."

Accelerate The Liberation

Q: It's your astonishment—that is astonishing.

MBS: At the time, the Polisario was not the Polisario. We talked with Mustapha El-Ouali the way we would have talked with comrades from the USFP or the PPS. That is to say as militants who shared certain ideas and with whom we differed on certain others.

I met El-Ouali for the first time, but the friend who accompanied me had known him much earlier (they were cousins). At the beginning of 1970, they were together at the University of Rabat. They campaigned together among the "Frontists". There was no way to tell which villages the militants had come from. Everyone was in favor of organizing cells in the Sahara in order to get the situation moving and to accelerate the liberation of the region. And this liberation in no way questioned the sovereignty of Morocco. That eventually, it should be repeated, existed only as Franco's project which had to be fought.

Q: It's hard to see what separates your organization from the USFP.

MBS: The core of militants who have been aware of their identity since 1965, and who in 1970 formed the March 23 Movement (specifically to commemorate the popular revolt of 1965) had taken this initiative at a time when the opposition forces—as everyone admits today—were paralyzed. At the moment when this core broke away from the UNFP, other militants left the PLS to subsequently create the Ila Al-Amam. Our political thought can be summed up in three points, which for us are intimately linked together: Marxism-Leninism, Arab nationalism, and internationalism.

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Amt	Security	%	Not	Middle Price	Not	Ave Life	Carr
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STRAIGHT BONDS

All Currencies Except DM

Enel Ente Naz Energia	7 1/2	82 Mar	98 1/2	11.38	11.64	8.57
Enel Ente Naz Energia	7 1/4	84 May	95	8.34	9.02	7.63
E.N.I.	4	81 Feb	99 1/2	13.79	17.30	6.28
E.N.I.	5 1/2	81 Sep	99 1/2	10.58	12.66	6.81

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AUSTRALIA
1m 200 Australia 10 74 Oct 100 7.92 1

[illegible]

to Average Life Below 5 Years

Ronald Seldin	5/3/4	11 Nov	85	10.05	53
Homeywell	4	11 Feb	86	1/2	20.00
Ind Mining Dev Bank	5/1/4	12 Feb	75	22.31	28
Century Overseas	7/1	14 Feb	78	10.67	25
Cons Mercantile	6/1	14 Feb	80	10.67	25
Nassary-Farouqi	3	10 Jun	87	1/2	14.54
Electric & Musical	4/3/4	12 Nov	87	1/3	17.41
Remaiti	6/3/4	12 Aug	89	1/2	17.21
Nassary-Farouqi	7/3/4	13 Jul	87	1/2	14.97
Chrysler Overseas	4	14 Jul	44	28.56	22
Slater-Walker	7/1/4	17 Oct	64	15.07	28
British Leyland	7/1/2	15 Dec	81	14.82	18
and IntLtd.	6/3/4	17 Sep	89	1/2	13.20
Grand Metrop.Hotels	4/3/4	17 Sep	71/2	12.95	17

to Average Life Above 5 Years

United Int'l Fin.	8 3/4	26 Mar	77 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2
United Dominions Tr.	8 3/4	26 Dec	79	12 1/2	14 1/2
Turin City	9	31 May	81	12 1/2	14 1/2
Univ. of Montreal	7 1/2	31 Oct	77 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2
Prov. Of Quebec	7 1/2	31 Oct	78	12 1/2	14 1/2
Metropol' Establs	6 1/2	31 Feb	76	12 1/2	13 1/2
Denmark	7 1/2	31 Jun	76	11 1/2	13 1/2
Norbras Limited	7 1/4	30 Oct	79	12 1/2	13 1/2
Intl Savings Finance	7 1/4	31 Oct	79	12 1/2	13 1/2
Charles C. Owens	7 1/4	31 Oct	48 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2
Intl Mining Dev Bank	7 1/4	31 Jul	71 3/4	14 1/2	16 1/2
Boss Cherrington Ltd.	7 1/2	31 Aug	71	14 1/2	15 1/2
Denmark	7 1/2	31 Apr	73 1/4	12 1/2	14 1/2
Euro-Gutzwill	8	30 Jul	71 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2

11c Finance Intl	10 1/2 '93	May	30	34.18
11c Finance Intl	9 3/4 '88	Apr	30	38.65

[illegible]

Amerode Hess Ex/w	4 3/4	'81 Jul	87	10.43	14.09
American Brands o/s	5	'81 Nov	99	11.14	13.29
American Foreign Par	4 4/5	'82 Jan	70	11.44	
American Express Bus	5	'80 Mar	46	10.82	

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CONVERTIBLE BONDS

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(Continued on Page 1)

U.S. Currency Trade Expands Volume

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP-D) — Currency transactions by 90 trading institutions in the U.S. foreign exchange market amounted to average \$2.34 billion each business day in March, nearly five times greater than average gross daily turnover of a smaller sample in April, 1977, a survey published today by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York showed.

urobond Buyers Balk

(Continued from Page 11)

Industrial and medical gas manufacturers. Standard Brothers and Co. is handling the books. Syndicate sources are offering in getting the best price of those issues under offer. The offering is relatively high yield. Standard Brothers International is offering a \$100-million, seven-year issue for Pembarke Capital, a financing subsidiary of Brocke Cracking Co., which is a refinery in Wales. The percent coupon issue is indirectly guaranteed by Gulf Oil and Co. and therefore is considered prime quality. Nevertheless, the 9.625-percent was considered low by some participants, who were making the issue available to large firms at 98.5 for a yield of 9.93 percent.

Long issues reaching the secondary market was a \$100-million, five-year note offering of the Euronote Bank. Priced at 98.75, the issue was trading 97.75 at 98 offered to 10.16 percent. Meanwhile, a million, five-year note issue by Export Credit, which was at 98.75, was trading 97.75 at 98 offered to 10.16 percent.

French Offering: \$125-million, eight-year issue of 10 percent of Electricite de France, which is guaranteed by the French government, was quoted at 10.33. After a \$300-million, six-year note issue of Overseas Finance was priced at 98.75, the issue was trading 97.75 at 98 offered to 10.16 percent.

European Yields: Week Ended June 20, 1980

U.S. Dollar	Yield
10-year institutional	11.41%
10-year commercial	11.15%
10-year medium term	10.55%
10-year short term	11.93%
10-year long term	13.00%
10-year floating rate	10.02%

Market Turnover: Week Ended June 20, 1980

Total	Overseas	Domestic
1,520.2	1,023.3	496.9
3,649.8	3,330.2	319.6

Gross transactions arranged by 11 foreign exchange brokers, surveyed for the first time, averaged \$8.5 billion per day, a separate study showed.

The survey of banking institutions contains some duplication since banks reported transactions with each other. But, transactions with non-bank institutions and with banks abroad are not double counted, the New York Fed said.

The Fed estimated that after correcting for double counting average daily gross turnover would be \$16 billion.

Trading in Deutsche marks continued to dominate activity, accounting for about 32 percent of the transactions by the banking institutions in spot, forward and swap contracts, the Fed said. In 1977, more than a quarter of the activity was in marks.

The pound sterling became the

second most actively traded currency, accounting for about 23 percent of gross turnover. In 1977, the pound was third, making up 17 percent of turnover.

Japanese Yen

The Canadian dollar, which had been the second most actively traded currency in 1977, moved into third place, accounting for 12 percent of the total turnover. The biggest change was in the Japanese yen, which moved to fourth place, representing 10.2 percent of total trade, from seventh place in 1977, when it accounted for 5.3 percent.

Overall, the 90 banking institutions had turnover of \$491.3 billion in March, compared with \$106.4 billion, or \$3.3 billion a day, by 44 financial institutions in April, 1977.

The 90 banking institutions surveyed were composed of large money center and regional domestic commercial banks, and several branches operating separately in foreign exchange operations; Edge Act banks, and U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks.



Ford employees cheering arrival of last car to roll off assembly line at Ford Motor plant in Mahwah, N.J. The Ford Futura was the last of more than 4.5 million cars produced at the plant in its 25-year history. Nearly 4,000 workers were laid off by the plant closing last week.

Looking Ahead to 1981

OECD Urges Bonn To Boost Economy

PARIS, June 22 (AP-D) — The West German authorities should consider allowing the economy to get up steam in 1981 after the slowdown in economic activity this year, economists at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development believe.

They concede that the deceleration in West German economic growth this year is both inevitable due to the oil price hikes since the beginning of 1979 and desirable in order to contain inflation.

But they feel that since the government's efforts to brake inflation are likely to be successful, "there is little reason why Germany should not resume stronger growth of activity next year."

In its annual survey of the West German economy, the OECD congratulates the Bonn government on the "highly satisfactory" economic performance in 1979, commenting that "in many respects the functioning of the economy has been very similar to that of the 1960s."

Concerted Action

Demand expanded strongly last year spurred by fiscal policy measures adopted in line with the program of concerted action approved by OECD ministers and the Bonn summit in mid-1978.

West Germany thus fulfilled its role as a "locomotive" economy last year in that the strong domestic demand stimulated imports, which in turn propped up the economic activity of the country's trading partners, particularly the smaller European countries.

The swing of the current account into deficit "contributed greatly to the reduction of payments imbalances in the OECD area," the economists note.

Inflationary pressures mounted during 1979, however, due to a large extent to higher oil and raw material prices, and consumer price growth accelerated despite a slower rise in domestic costs than in 1978.

Demand and output have remained buoyant so far this year, the survey states, but it goes on to say that a marked slowdown will materialize as the year wears on.

Favorable Conditions

The OECD forecasts that West Germany's gross national product will decline at an annual rate of 1.25 percent in the second half of this year with growth returning at an annual rate of 1 percent in the first half of 1981. For 1980 as a whole, the OECD anticipates a growth of 2 percent in GNP — half that achieved in 1979 and well below Bonn's estimate.

Tax reliefs taking effect at the end of this year and at the beginning of 1981 "may contribute to wage moderation next year, and barring external shocks, Germany should be able to restore a better price performance by next year which would be conducive to favorable growth conditions."

The OECD predicts that after peaking at a 6.1 percent annual rate in the second half of 1979, consumer price growth will moderate to 5.25 percent in the first half of 1980 and 4 percent in the second half, then slow even further to an annual rate of 3.5 percent in the first half of 1981.

The sharp rise in the price of oil and other imports are likely to result in an abrupt widening of the country's current account deficit to \$15.9 billion this year from \$4.9 billion in 1979. But a gradual improvement is expected so that by the first half of 1981 the shortfall will have been reduced to \$13.3 billion on an annual basis from \$14.5 billion in the second half of this year, and \$17.4 billion in the preceding six-month period.

The 1980 deficit, estimated to be about 1.75 percent of West Germany's GNP this year, "should be viewed as part of the inevitable deterioration of the OECD's overall balance of payments," the OECD experts say.

British Industry Reports Decline In Order Inflow

LONDON, June 22 (Reuters) — Britain's manufacturing industry has been hit in recent weeks by a further fall in product demand, the Confederation of British Industry reported today.

The report said that order books of 67 percent of the more than 2,000 companies polled in a survey between May 30 and June 18 were below normal. Only 5 percent of the firms reported increased sales.

Export orders were reported below average by 53 percent of the companies, while 34 percent said they were holding excessive stocks because of poor sales.

Government figures published last week showed that Britain's industrial production fell 0.6 percent in April after a 1.2 percent fall in March. The figures were seen as first clear evidence that British industry is moving into recession.

U.S. Government, Industry Tackle Shale-Oil Projects

By Lydia Chavez

LOS ANGELES, June 22 (LAT) — For more than a decade, proponents of shale oil have insisted that it was a matter of only a few years — and a few dollars per barrel in the price of oil — before commercial production of the potentially huge fuel source was technologically and economically feasible.

And now, with the imminent formation of the federal Synthetic Fuels Corp., and the entry of Exxon, the world's biggest oil company, into the shale business, the hopes are rising higher than ever.

The Department of Energy envisions about 10 projects producing 400,000 barrels of shale oil a day by 1990. Most observers believe that the department's goal is realistic, and perhaps even conservative.

"The time has come for shale," says Roger Loper, the newly appointed president of the shale subsidiary at Standard Oil of California, which, like Exxon, only recently accelerated its shale plans. "It's going to be a whole new world in five years."

Risk Collateral

Mr. Loper's optimism, echoed by others, is based on a number of factors beyond realization of government incentives that the industry has long demanded as collateral for its risk.

Water scarcity, environmental constraints and permit difficulties that have squelched shale oil's prospects in the past, said Malcolm Weiss, deputy director of Harvard's Energy Lab, "now seem more tractable."

Commercial Ventures to Tap Vast Western Reserves Benefit From Easing Restrictions, Government Aid

Recent developments indicate that the Upper Colorado Basin, where most of the shale plants will be built, can easily produce 400,000 barrels of shale oil a day to replace 2 percent of present U.S. imports by 1990.

Those developments include:

• A study that could ease water worries. In the past, the shale industry, which uses two to three barrels of water for each barrel of oil it produces, has been criticized as a sponge that could easily absorb an unacceptable amount of the West's water supply.

The study, which is still in draft form and was done for the U.S. Water Resources Council, indicates, however, that there is ample water to support both a 1.5 million-barrel-a-day industry and the region's agricultural interests, if the water resource is managed properly.

• New studies that may eliminate air quality fears. Earlier studies completed by the Environmental Protection Agency said that Colorado's air quality could only tolerate a 200,000-barrel-a-day industry.

Terry Thoen, director of energy policy for the agency's regional office in Denver, says that rough calculations completed by the EPA this year show that a 400,000-barrel-a-day industry would not be a problem.

And a study now being completed by Systems Application Inc. for the agency, suggests that the region

could support a 900,000-barrel-a-day shale industry, according to Mr. Thoen.

• The easing of the permit process. Steps have been taken by both Colorado and the Department of Energy to remedy the permit nightmares that oil companies have complained about.

To construct a shale plant, more than 200 permits are needed. Monte Pascoe, director of the state's Department of Natural Resources, says Colorado has developed a "first of its kind" joint review process that sets a permit schedule for the company and all the agencies involved. The Department of Energy has also developed a model, called "Permisso" to help guide companies through the permit maze.

Colorado Counties

Two Colorado counties will carry the brunt of shale oil's initial development. Rio Blanco County will grow from its present population of 5,300 to 24,000 in eight years, and Garfield County will mushroom from 20,000 to 81,000, according to Pascoe. The development of Utah's Uinta Basin is expected to trigger a similar surge there.

Locked into the marbled rock that runs through three basins in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming are 1.8 trillion barrels of oil. The industry contends that of this, 600 billion barrels — nearly four times, the

proven reserves of Saudi Arabia and more than 20 times the proven reserves of the United States — are recoverable.

About 80 percent of those reserves are trapped in Colorado's Piceance Creek Basin, 15 percent in the Uinta basin of Utah and 5 percent in the Green River Basin of Wyoming.

The development of shale oil far exceeds the scope of any one project the United States has taken on. Miners, for example, will have to deal with almost as much shale, 500,000 tons a year, as they moved at the peak of U.S. coal production.

Says Morton Winston, chairman of Tosco Corp., Exxon's partner in a shale project called the Colony Venture: "It will be an enormously difficult task to pull off, but it will be splendid to try."

At present three commercial-scale projects are ready to begin: Tosco and Exxon's Colony Venture is the project closest to obtaining the more than 200 permits needed to construct a 47,000-barrel-a-day plant; Union Oil's project, which will begin with a 12,000-barrel-a-day plant and scale up in increments to 50,000 barrels a day; and the C-B shale oil venture, owned by Occidental and Tenneco, which plans to build a 50,000-barrel-a-day plant.

Nine other companies including Standard Oil of California, Phillips,

Gulf and Standard Oil of Ohio, have plans to begin construction on commercial plants in the next three years. Exxon and Tosco each have plans to develop alternate sites that will produce 50,000 to 60,000 barrels a day by 1990. Although Mobil is still holding back, it already owns two shale tracts in Colorado, as does Atlantic Richfield.

Two Technologies

Two technologies will be tested in the initial phase of commercial development. Both methods, one on and the other below the surface, heat the shale rock to 900 degrees Fahrenheit to release the hydrocarbon, kerogen.

Most industry and government experts believe that in the intermediate stages, the above-ground reactors had less problems.

Industry observers believe that once work is started the quirks in the technologies will be easily worked out.

Mr. Loper compares the nascent shale industry to the oil industry in the 1950s and the early years of the commercial aircraft industry. "We've got a lot of learning to do and there will be a lot of change, but once the process is started, the technology will improve rapidly just as it does in any new field," he said.

To ensure that none of the momentum is lost, the Department of Energy will offer \$41.5 billion in loan guarantees and an equal amount in price and purchase guarantees before the Synthetic Fuels Corp. gets ready to dole out its \$20 billion budget.

To discover new opportunities for one of the world's leading silver producers, a man must be realistic and resourceful.

His banker must be the same.



Federico Delgado, Treasurer Vice-President, Industrias Peñoles.

Lawrence Miller, Vice-President, Chemical Bank. Photographed at Industrias Peñoles' Metrexx division in Torreon, Mexico.

Today, Mexico's Industrias Peñoles is a mining, metallurgical and chemical leader. And in a country that produces more silver than any other, Peñoles produces more silver than any other company in Mexico.

A privately owned Mexican enterprise engaged in the production of high purity materials derived from mineral resources, Peñoles has seen its sales increase ten-fold in the past decade. Thanks to the foresight of company management, the financial guidance of Treasurer Vice-President Federico Delgado, and the flexibility of Mr. Delgado's Chemical Bank, Lawrence Miller.

In 1969, to maximize its growth

potential in the industry and to minimize its dependence on price-sensitive lead and zinc, Peñoles embarked on a major program of exploration and expansion — for which substantial amounts of money were required.

That's when Peñoles got together with Chemical Bank. Of course, Peñoles was doing business with other major U.S. banks. But at a time when the company's expansion ran up against falling mineral prices, Chemical Bank was both receptive and responsive. With Larry Miller's knowledge of the company, and his confidence in management's ability to handle their ambitious program, he arranged to

lend Peñoles over 50 million dollars. With the funds provided, Peñoles substantially increased capability. And with Mr. Miller's demonstrated understanding and responsiveness to the company's changing needs, Mr. Delgado has since come to him for help with investments and cash management services.

Based on the professionalism exhibited on both sides, the relationship between Mr. Delgado and Mr. Miller has ripened into one of mutual respect. That's what usually happens when corporate officers get together with Chemical Bankers. And what results is long-term benefits for both the company and the bank.

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EF Hutton & Company set a new record:

\$20 million in first quarter 1980 earnings.

Per share net was \$ 2.40, 293 % above the \$ 0.61 per share, or \$ 5,037,000, earned in the comparable 1979 period. Revenues also hit new highs, reaching \$ 261,590,000, up 86 % from \$ 140,810,000 in the year earlier first quarter. Commission revenues rose 77 % to \$ 106,890,000. Investment Banking income reached \$ 17,791,000, 36 % above the first quarter of 1979. Principal revenues were up 49 % to \$ 19,489,000. Stockholder's equity reached \$ 195,338,000, a level which we believe is the second highest in the industry.

If you want to know more, call E.F. Hutton in Amsterdam, Athens, Beirut, Brussels, Dubai, Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, London, Lugano, Madrid, Munich or Paris.

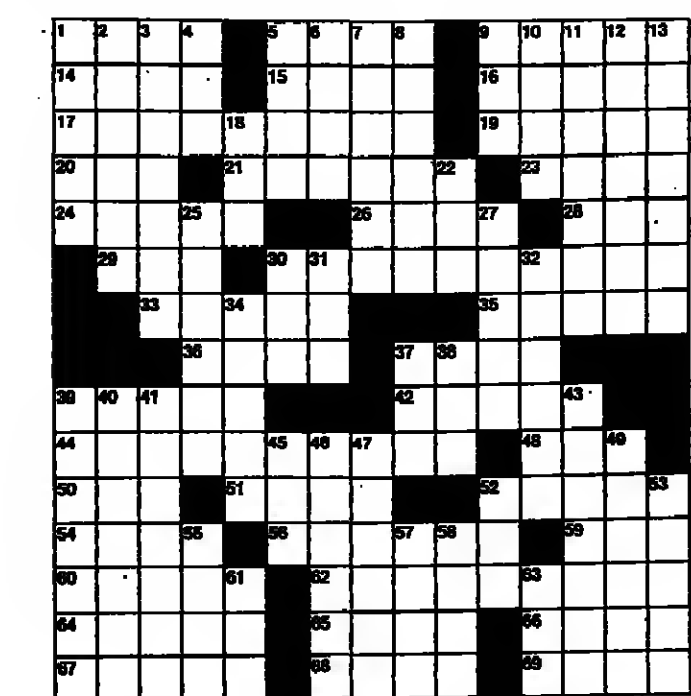
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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



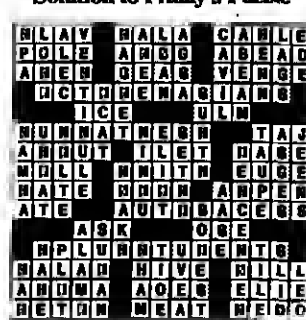
ACROSS

- 1 Isinglass
9 Leeway
9 Homophone for seams
14 West of Hollywood
15 Imperfect goods: Abbr.
16 Grant
17 Octopuses have many
19 Zodiac sign: 9/23-10/22
20 Lunch
21 He has a top job
23 He was, in old Rome
24 Kind of secret
26 Biographer
28 Needle: Comb. form
29 Initials of 1944
30 Sacred sanctuary
33 City and college in Mich.
35 Planes, e.g.
36 Heavy, unmusical clang
37 Show
39 Nomads' stops
42 As clear

DOWN

- 44 He reads the riot act
48 Scale notes
50 Sixty minutes in Milan
51 "And so live"
52 Keats
52 Runagates
54 Donizetti heroine
56 Melodic
59 German interjection
60 Eye: Comb. form
62 Heart chamber
64 Former stage star Lenore
65 Suffix with sermon
66 Vehicle for Ethan Frome
67 — through (perverse)
68 This must go on
69 Dame Myra

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALGAEVE	18	45	FAIR	21	70
AMSTERDAM	15	59	CLOUDY	22	72
ANKARA	23	73	CLOUDY	23	73
ATHENS	27	81	FAIR	24	75
BEIRUT	26	79	FAIR	25	77
BELGRADE	26	79	FAIR	26	79
BERLIN	14	57	FAIR	27	81
BRUSSELS	16	61	CLOUDY	28	82
BUCHAREST	28	82	FAIR	29	84
BUDAPEST	27	81	CLOUDY	30	86
CASABLANCA	22	72	OVERCAST	31	88
COPENHAGEN	16	61	CLOUDY	32	90
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	FAIR	33	92
DUBLIN	10	50	SHOWERS	34	94
EDINBURGH	14	57	OVERCAST	35	96
FLORENCE	22	72	OVERCAST	36	98
FRANKFURT	14	57	OVERCAST	37	100
GENEVA	17	63	CLOUDY	38	102
HILSINKI	19	66	FAIR	39	104
HOUSTON	26	79	SHOWERS	40	106
ISTANBUL	22	72	FAIR	41	108
LAS PALMAS	26	79	FAIR	42	110
LISBON	20	68	OVERCAST	43	112
LONDON	10	50	SHOWERS	44	114
LOS ANGELES	25	77	CLOUDY	45	116

Pilot Probed After Landing At Wrong Airport in U.S.

TAMPA, Fla., June 22 (AP) — A Delta Air Lines pilot who overshot a commercial airport and landed a Boeing 727 and its 90 passengers at an Air Force base has been suspended pending an inquiry, federal officials say.

"The investigation will be pretty much, 'Now, how the hell did you do this?'" said Jack Barker, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration in Atlanta.

Mr. Barker said yesterday that the pilot, whose name was not released, had been taken "off line" at FAA request.

After the detour to MacDill Air Force Base, Delta flight 604 landed safely at Tampa International Airport on Friday.

The pilot has 15 years of commercial flying experience and "an outstanding record," Delta spokesman William Berry said. "It's quite an embarrassment for a professional who's been flying that long," he added.

Delta blamed the confusion on poor visibility due to overcast skies.

The flight from Atlanta, which originated in Columbia, S.C., had been routine until the 5:36 p.m. landing, which came after the aircraft had been cleared for landing at Tampa International, eight miles from MacDill.

"Stop Alert"

Delta officials say the pilot thought he was in the right place when he broke through heavy clouds and saw the air base landing strip below.

When the jet touched down, a "stop alert" was issued from MacDill's control tower, an automatic response when an unauthorized air-

craft lands at the base. Staff Sgt. Mark Goldstein said. A fire truck rushed to the runway to block the plane from taking off and an armed guard surrounded the craft.

"They converged on us like we were aliens," said passenger Joe Gandolfo of Lakeland, Fla.

Passengers were kept on board while the mistake was explained to military authorities. Less than an hour later, applause broke out in the cabin as the craft finally reached its destination.

If it is determined that the mistake was due to carelessness, the pilot could face a mandatory check of his flying skills and a disciplinary suspension, Mr. Barker said. "This wouldn't be serious enough so he would lose his license," he added.

"This was nothing catastrophic," Sgt. Goldstein said it could have been. No military aircraft were scheduled into MacDill at the time the jet landed, he said. "I hate to think what would have happened if there were."

Rep. Sam Gibbons, D-Tampa, said he would seek an inquiry by the House Ways and Means Committee's oversight subcommittee.

The pilot "just made a mistake. That's all there is to it," said John McGinnis, assistant tower chief at Tampa International. "Fortunately, it didn't have disastrous consequences. The poor guy, I can imagine his feelings."

Aeroflot Adds Managua

MOSCOW, June 22 (AP) — The Soviet airline Aeroflot will begin passenger service to Managua today, Tass announced yesterday. It did not say how frequent the flights would be.

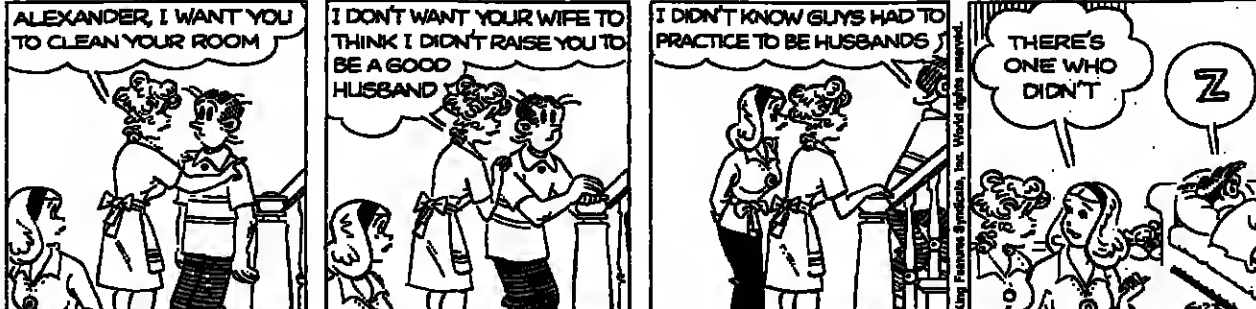
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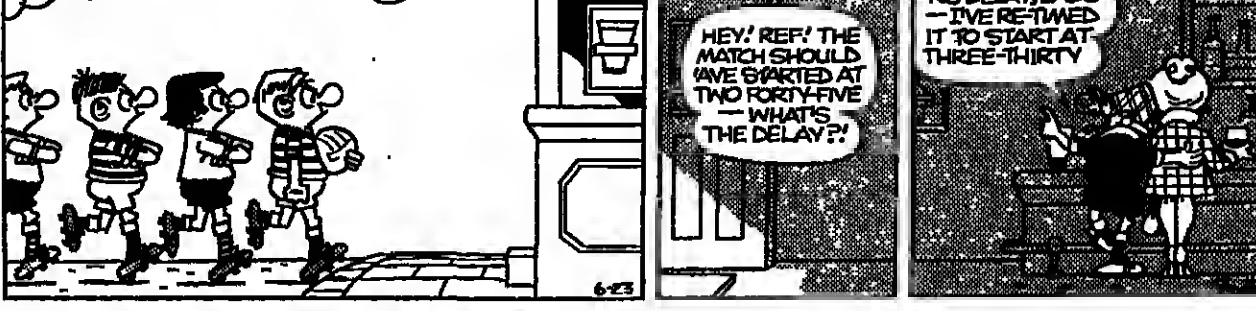
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



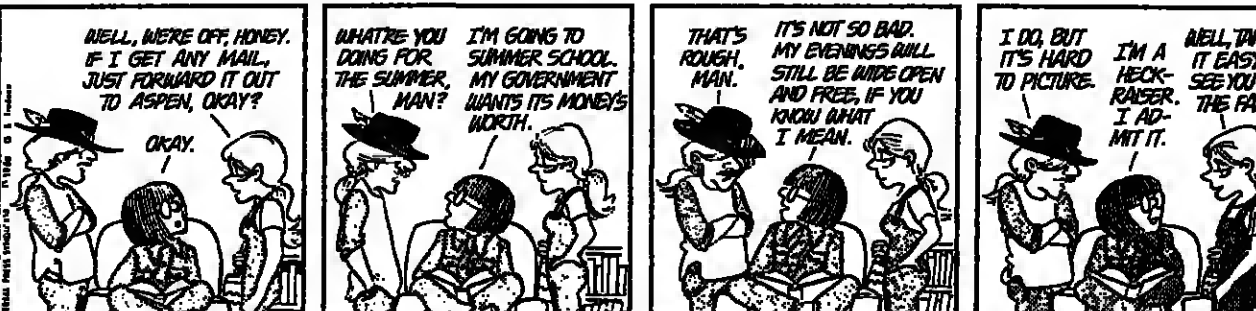
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: "NACAL, DESET, MESTIK, KUEBER"

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "GUILT LOONY ROSARY PENMAN"

Saturday's Jumbles: GUILT LOONY ROSARY PENMAN

Answer: The freeloader's favorite caka—"SPONGE"

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BOOKS

SMALL TOWN AMERICA

A Narrative History, 1620 to the Present
By Richard Lingeman. Putnam. Illustrated. 547 pp. \$15.95.
Reviewed by John Leonard

RICHARD LINGEMAN, who was once upon a time an editor of the satirical quarterly *Monocle*, then an editor of *The New York Times Book Review* and is now an editor of *The Nation* magazine, is described on the jacket of his fine new book as having been "a native of New York for the past 20 years." In fact, he was born in Crawfordsville, Ind. If, in "Small Town America," he isn't go home again, he seeks at least to exorcise the dream. The dream is of community and individualism on a human scale, of love in the sticks.

"Small Town America" is grand social history. It sweeps to generalization and stoops to anecdote. It is full of idealism and flimflam, corn and greed, sod and technology. It takes us from the usual New England theocracy of white churches and green commons to the frontier outposts of the western territories of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; from the homesteads and prairie junctions of the Great Plains to the mining camps of California and Colorado; from the plantation to the company store to the tourist trap. Small, it tells us, has seldom been beautiful, although it often wanted to be.

Dreams and False Fronts

We dream of a covenant, of John Winthrop's "City Upon a Hill" populated by Thomas Jefferson's "yeomen" and Andrew Jackson's "common man" of neighborliness and the work ethic and gossip at the livery stable and credit at the general store, a family that is nuclear and a politics that is democratic and a sword that is green and "a family music of the evening," that consists of "the hum of the wheel, the noise of the loom and the flax-break" of pioneer women who, on the whole, would prefer to buy ready-made clothes from Sears, Roebuck by mail. If, though, like F. Scott Fitzgerald in "The Great Gatsby," we beat on "boats against the current, borne back ceaselessly into the past," we discover authoritarians and conformists, speculators and real-estate sharpies, absentee landlords and vigilantes, bankers without enough money and railroad entrepreneurs with too much money, bribery and racism and false fronts and a class system as oppressive as anything to be found in old Europe.

To be fair, we also discover a spontaneous communitarian spirit even in the cow towns of Abilene and Dodge City, among rough Nevada gold prospectors and subsistence farmers stuck in a hog-and-corn economy. These pioneers may have turned away from God, but they insisted on law, except when Indians and Mexicans and blacks were involved. A Congress full of internal contradictions did manage to pass the Homestead Act, which encourages us to believe that the land belonged to the people who were willing to farm it. And the dream was not ignoble; the cheat was ignoble.

Lingeman's voyage of discovery

takes him every which way. He explains why Chillicothe was a town of drunks and why Charles Dickens was horrified by Cairo, Ill., and why Chicago instead of St. Louis became the hog butcher of the world, and what we could expect to find in a midwestern general store, and how the railroads bought European immigrants and who tried to sabotage free rural mail delivery in order to fend off Sears, Roebuck. We learn, in easy lessons, an enormous amount about architecture, social mores, the canal system, state legislators who were "grasped and swallowed." Mormons and city planning.

Mark Twain, who did some time in Virginia City, defines a mine as "a hole in the ground owned by a liar." Sinclair Lewis describes Floyd Dell in Chicago as "a fam at the barricades." Sherwood Anderson, Edgar Lee Masters, Vachel Lindsay, Booth Tarkington, Theodore Dreiser, Hamlin Garland, William Allen White, Carl Sandburg, Willa Cather are cited to prove interesting points. Ed Lewis is rescued from the "obscure" Lingeman swears in the literature, the "village rebels" told us everything we needed to know about the small town, but there were tears in their eyes as they scribbled.

Very few small towns in America could resist trolley cars, street numbers on the houses, paving, plumbing, plate-glass windows, electricity, the telephone, chintz, the circus, chain stores, the Rotary Club, shopping malls, Memorial Day and the Fourth of July. Progress and growth bore down on them like a locomotive; the small farmer and the free-lance craftsman never had a chance.

Lingeman wishes too hard. This is agreeable and regrettable. As small town crime, like small town alienation, reaches levels that would embarrass any big city, we have in a way won: whether the Puritanism weren't right after all, about human nature. Maybe, lacking the fear of eternal punishment, somebody will always sell us short, and happy endings belong only in Hollywood. Movies filmed on false-front sets like the cow towns before barbed wire. This is sad.

In Tombstone, Lingeman tells us there was a memorable performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." On stage, a real-life bloodthirsty purveyor of ice cream, a drunkard, a drunk cowboy, caught up in the drama, pulled his gun and shot and killed the dog. The audience beat up the cowboy. The next day, a hung-over cowboy offered his horse and his bankroll to pay for the dog's death. Off stage, the bloodthirsty purveyor of ice cream was real. There were not enough cowboys in a fleshy, that world to kill him. This book makes one dream and weep.

John Leonard is on the staff of *The New York Times*.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THERE is often an inverse disparity in the quality of play of a tournament winner and that of his competitors. The winner muddles through while the other players produce the brilliancies.

Explaining the phenomenon is impossible, but there was a striking example of it in the Louis D. Statham International Tournament in Lone Pine, Calif. The winner, Roman Dzindzichashvili, an Israeli grandmaster, had point after point tossed into his lap by opponents who seemed to have hoarded all their blunders for him.

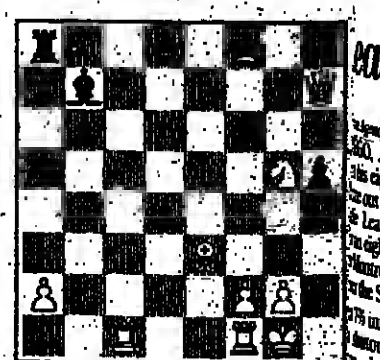
Contrast his happy situation with that of Julio Kaplan, a Berkeley, Calif., international master. In at least two games, Kaplan created the best attacking play of the tournament, but at those times when he went astray, his opponents did not bobble the games back to him. Kaplan, who was born in Buenos Aires and grew up in the chess culture of Puerto Rico, tied for 18th place with an even score.

Kaplan's finest mating attack came at the expense of Vladimir Liberson, an Israeli grandmaster, in the eighth round.

It was thought for many years that N-B3 in conjunction with the exchange sacrifice 6...Nc3, Nc3; 6...P-K4, Nc3; 7...Pc3, was out of place because of a possible pin of the knight. However, in the game between Margie Petrusson and Leonid Shamkovich in the sixth round — which duplicated the Kaplan-Liberson game through White's eighth move — Black quickly got the worst of it after 8...B-N5; 9...B-B1, 0-0; 10...K-K2, P-K3; 11...P-K3; 12...0-0, N-B3; 13...P-Q5, P-K3; 14...P-K3, B-N5; 15...B-B3, N-K4; 16...B-K2, P-N3; 17...P-Q6.

The purpose of Kaplan's aggressive 14...P-K4 and 15...P-R5 was to play 16...P-K3, Nc3 so that he could eventually bring his knight to K-N3, after which Black would no longer have 17...P-K3, which would have left the material equality counting for little in view of Black's exposed king.

The terrific key to Kaplan's



Position after 23...K-K1

onslaught was his 23...Q-Q11, which could not be met by 23...Q-Q11 because of 24...B-N4, K-K1; 25...R-K2, K-K2; 26...R-K2, K-K1; 27...Q-Q11. Moreover, the defense with 24...B-N4, K-K1; 25...R-K2, K-K1; 26...R-K2, K-K1; 27...Q-Q11, was not so good as 24...B-N4, K-K1; 25...R-K2, K-K1; 26...R-K2, K-K1; 27...Q-Q11, which would have been a disaster for Black.

Also unavailing would have been 23...N-B3 because of 24...R-K2, K-K1; 25...R-K2, K-K1; 26...R-K2, K-K1; 27...Q-Q11, which would have been a disaster for Black.

After Kaplan's 27...Q-Q11, would have been useless to play 27...B-R3; 28...B-R3, K-K1; 29...N-B3, K-K1; 30...N-B3, K-K1; 31...Q-Q11, which would have been a disaster for Black.

Kaplan's final crushing blow, N-K6ch, permitted only 30...Q-N3; 31...Q-Q11, which would have been a disaster for Black.

Unanimous Decision Leonard Loses Title to Duran

By Michael Katz

MONTREAL, June 22 (NYT) — Sugar Ray Leonard earned the biggest payday in sports history, at least \$10 million, Friday night but he paid with his World Boxing Council welterweight title, which Roberto Duran took with a unanimous decision in a fight that more than lived up to expectations.

Judges Raymond Belvedere of France had it 146-144, Judge Harry Gibbs of England 145-144 and Judge Angelo Poletti of Italy 148-147, all for Duran. Poletti's scorecard was originally read as 147-147, but a subsequent check showed another point on the 10-point "must" system for the 29-year-old former lightweight champion.

Duran, who entered the 20-foot ring with a 71-1 won-lost record, including 56 knockouts, thus won his second world title. He abandoned the lightweight title 17 months ago.

But even in defeat, before 45,317 spectators at Olympic Stadium, not far from where he won a gold medal in 1976 Olympics, the 24-year-old Leonard showed he too was a great fighter. He took all that Duran could give him and at the end of the fight even seemed the stronger of the two warriors.

It was billed as the classic boxer-vs.-slugger confrontation, the speed and pure boxing skills of Leonard and the fiery will of the man nicknamed "Stonehands." Leonard landed the first real punch, a sharp left jab, and he smiled confidently.

The champion easily escaped most of the early rushes of Duran, who was in his finest shape since he abandoned the 135-pound title in February, 1979, to fight in the 147-pound class.

The fight exploded in the second round and it was started by ones of Duran's overhand rights, which sent Leonard into the ropes. Duran set up the punch with a left hook to the body, and charged in for an early kill, but Leonard fought back.

He had won all 27 of his previous professional fights, and somewhat hurt, he fought back. He landed a solid left coming off the ropes and engaged in a slugfest. Duran won that exchange.

In the third, Duran had Leonard against the ropes and though the champion blocked most of the Panamanian's first 20 or so punches, a solid left hook to the liver got through and Duran got in many more body blows. By round's end, Leonard's great hand speed was noticeably slower.

Another overhand right hurt Leonard in the fourth round. The champion was not dancing, but was either standing in the middle of the ring and trying to outbox the slugger who, as a professional since 1967, has learned his way around a ring.

Duran did most of his work to the body for the rest of the round. Some of it was a bit below the belt, but the referee, Carlos Padilla of the Philippines, did not give any warnings. In the final seconds of the fourth round, the champion launched a furious two-handed rally, but Duran easily turned him around.

In the fifth round, although Duran landed another solid overhand right — Leonard has a habit of bringing his left hand back slowly after throwing a jab — the champion rallied and landed a solid left hook, the only punch ever to send Duran down (Esteban de Jesus did it twice). Leonard also landed a hard right hand and went back to his corner waving to the crowd.

Leonard continued his comeback in a wonderful sixth round. He landed a running left hook solidly, which drew a big smile. Duran was smiling a lot because Leonard was hitting him a lot. The challenger seemed to be enjoying himself, but Leonard was landing some hard punches. Duran hit after the bell.

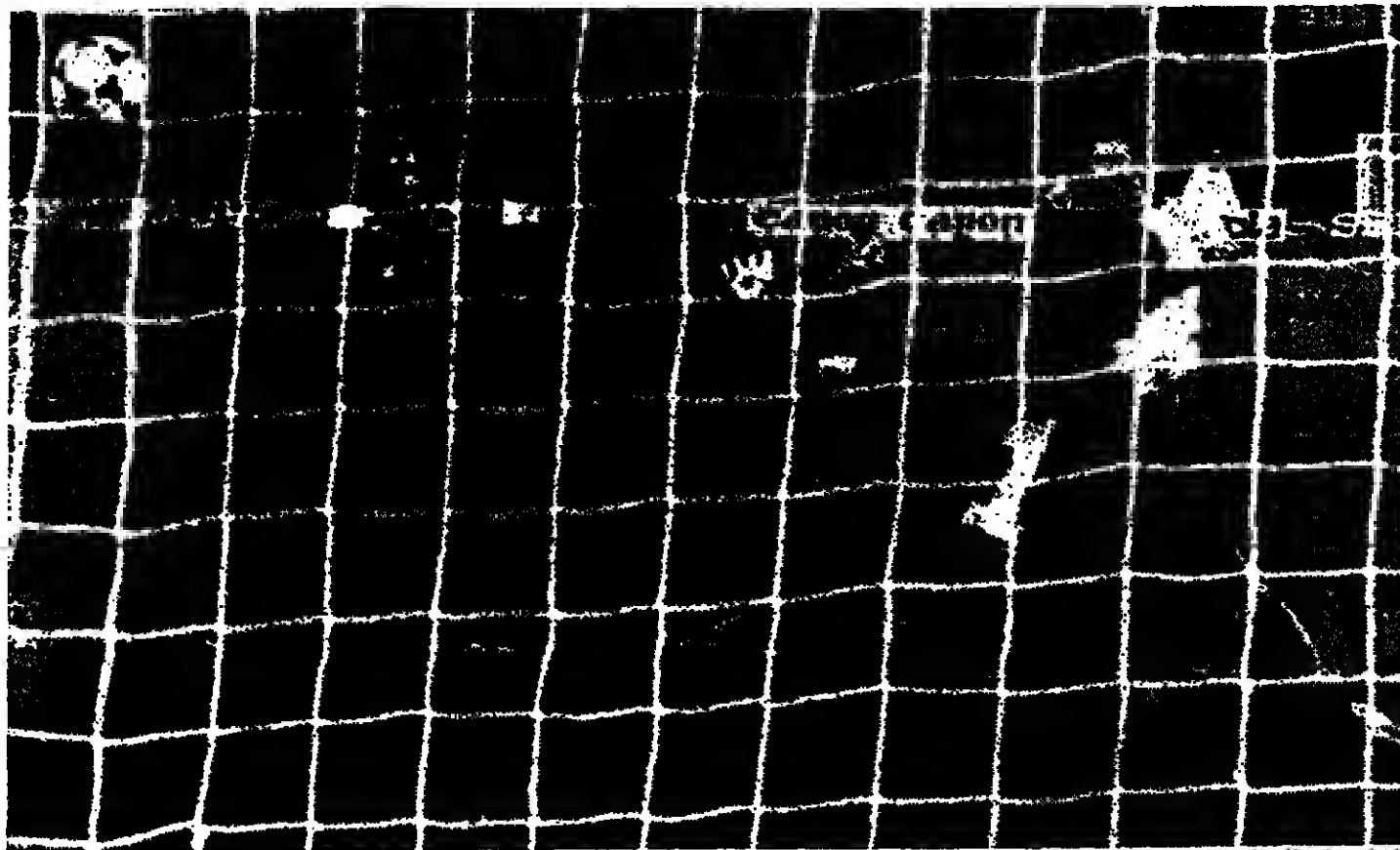
In the seventh round, Duran landed a solid left hook, but Leonard, with a quick left-right to the head and some overhand rights from off the ropes, also was on target. Duran managed some more hard body shots, and a sneering imitation when Leonard did some fancy footwork. Leonard began moving a bit more, trying to keep Duran away with that fine jab. Duran seemed content, perhaps taking a brief rest, before charging in and landing a solid right to Leonard's midsection, which was followed quickly by other body shots.

Leonard was doing a fine job of convincing skeptics that he could take a punch. After eight rounds of a fast-paced struggle with Duran and many body shots, he still appeared fresh in the ninth round.

Leonard was fighting Duran's fight, standing and exchanging. Angelo Dundee, his manager, was hoarse by the start of the 11th round from yelling, "Don't look at him, be first, be first." Leonard was getting noticeably tired by the 11th round, but he started it well, landing some nice combinations.

There were two rounds to go and it was still anybody's fight and Joe Frazier, sitting at ringside, said, "Both these guys are champions" and started rooting for a draw.

Neither wanted a draw. Somewhere, somehow, with tired arms and battered bodies, they went on. Leonard did most of the hard punching in the 14th round. He landed solid hooks and, in a crowd-pleasing display, landed a right-hand punch while moving backward.



Josef Barmos puts his penalty shot into the Italian net to win the third-place soccer match for Czechoslovakia.

West Germany Wins Final in Soccer, 2-1

From Agency Dispatches

ROME, June 22 — With two goals by center-forward Horst Hrubesch, the winning one two minutes before the end of the match, West Germany defeated Belgium, 2-1, to win the European Championship in soccer here tonight.

West Germany took an early lead in the 10th minute when Hrubesch, after controlling the ball with his chest, beat goalkeeper Jean-Marie Pfaff with a shot from 20 meters.

Belgium equalized in the 73d minute through a contested penalty shot by Rene Van der Eycken after Francisco Van der Elst was chopped just on the border of the penalty area. Then a header by Hrubesch on a corner kick from Karl-Heinz

Rummennigge gave West Germany the title.

In the exciting first half both teams created many scoring chances after the early German lead. Belgium almost equalized in the same minute Hrubesch scored, but Van der Elst's lob over Harold Schumacher, the German goalkeeper, went wide off the right post.

West Germany had many chances to increase its lead through a fast attack usually organized by Hansi Muller and Bernd Schuster, but fine saves by Pfaff stopped the shots by Klaus Allofs and Schuster in the 35th and 36th minutes. Schuster's shot from 25 meters just before the halftime went inches over the goal.

In the second half Belgium put pressure on the reinforced German defense, but the Belgians' short passes were fruitless until a solo action by Van der Elst resulted in a penalty and equalization.

In Naples last night, Czechoslovakia captured third place from Italy on penalties after 90 minutes' play had left the two teams deadlocked, 1-1.

Both teams scored all five of their first batch of penalties and continued to match each other until goalkeeper Jaroslav Netolicka of Czechoslovakia saved from Fulvio Collovati.

Josef Barmos made no mistake with the next shot and the Czechoslovaks won the penalty contest, 9-8. Italy, which had not conceded a goal in three group matches, trailed early in the second half but a head-

er by Francesco Graziani tied the match 17 minutes before time.

The Czechoslovak lead followed two shrewd corners by Antonin Panenka eight minutes into the second half. He cut the second back for Ladislav Jurkemik, whose drive from 25 meters rocketed into the Italian net.

Alessandro Altobelli missed badly from 10 meters soon after the break and when Jurkemik scored three minutes later it looked as if Italy, which had managed only one previous goal in the tournament, had lost its chance.

But with 17 minutes to go, Franco Causio curled in a free kick from the left and Graziani at the far post leaped to glance it in under the bar.

The Soccer Scene

A Papal Warning About the Game's Value

By Rob Hughes

ROME, June 22 (UPI) — "Like all human things, the values of sport need to be very much purified. Sometimes today, the temptations steer the sport away from its true goals, its honest ends, and those who really love sport should not put up with those deviations, which constitute a regression in the progress of man." — Pope John Paul II.

In all translation there is distortion, but let no one evade the issue. Pope John Paul II did not for nothing deviate from a weekend given to the visit of President Carter to deliver his discourse on the dangers of corruption to 200 representatives of UEFA, the governing body of this European Championship of soccer.

He speaks, of course, against the backdrop of the continuing Italian soccer bribery trials...and, as a man with an eye for the sport, it has probably not been lost on him that the villains on the soccer pitch have managed to kick into submission the few really artistic players.

The Bigger Picture

And if, as some of us feel, soccer is a mirror of the social state of nations, then the implications for the progress of man are frightening.

Was it coincidence that Gimcarlo Antognoni and Wilfried Van Moer, indisputably the nearest players to art in the Italy vs. Belgium match, should each be victims — Antognoni so brutally fouled he was never to kick another ball in the competition, Van Moer so that he lay prostrate beyond the halftime whistle and then survived only four minutes' more play? Or that the perpetrators, Rene Van der Eycken and, inevitably, Romeo Benetti,

should remain on the field after their dirty deeds were done?

The refereeing has been timorously on the side of the hatched man. And when UEFA brought its might to bear on chosen miscreants, its wages of sin were black comedy: England, held responsible for the appalling hooliganism of its supporters, was fined \$8,000 and the Netherlands, which compounded its fall from grace with thuggery against both West Germany and Czechoslovakia, was then ordered to pay UEFA \$1,200 for its foul.

Out of Whose Pocket?

But not one man has been sent off the field, and so long as his own bonuses are paid which of them is likely to give a damn that his national federation has been asked to put a pitance in the UEFA coffers?

"Those who really love sport should not put up with those deviations,"

When it was really too late, when the Italians and Czechs played out the consolation match for third place in Naples last night, there was a gesture of response to the papal message.

Enzo Bearzot, the national manager, even kept his infamous Assassino, Benetti, off the field at least until Czechoslovakia had taken the lead with one of the more lovable things of soccer, a superbly struck shot from outside the penalty box by which defender Ladislav Jurkemik defeated goalkeeper Dino Zoff.

Resort to the Lottery

A moment of beauty in a match where Italy huffed and puffed, and Czechoslovakia's content to contain. Eventually Italy equalized with a long, looping header from its national scapegoat, Francesco Graziani, and so a half-baked match before a third-full stadium was decided on the lottery of penalty kicks.

The Czechs struck every one home, but Italy was beaten on its ninth kick when stopper Fulvio Collovati, who had had an excellent tournament, kicked a tame and goalkeeper Jaroslav Netolicka, an indifferent performer, made a "heroic" save.

With so little at stake it would be stupid to assume that Pope John Paul's message had guided the more sporting exchanges of last night. The final between West Germany and Belgium in Rome tonight carries a weightier responsibility.

However, with Italy gone, the stadium will be half-deserted. Soccer is in danger of selling out — as some American sports have done — to playing in empty stadiums while the people sit home and watch "live" television. It seems to matter nothing that soccer is not a game that translates well on the box, even though it is true that Italian television, after an abysmal start, has rapidly improved its coverage toward the best European standards.

Improved close-ups, improved playbacks...but still the impossible dream of capturing all that you see in the flesh.

Ethical Views

The television question is important, yet it is peripheral to the fundamental need for soccer to recapture its attractiveness as an entertainment. Hans Bangarter, the general

secretary of UEFA, wrote a lofty report just before this tournament, emphasizing as the Pope now does the basic requirement for sport to uphold its ethical values.

He wrote of greedy players (and players' unions) who could "kill off the goose who has laid their golden egg," of the need for club managers to unite against the high demands of players that threaten to destroy "the whole basis of the sport."

One hopes he will look as critically at UEFA's poor performance here. It organized a competition that encouraged negative play by its very format. Its communications were organized on the cheap, allowing the sponsors, to try their best to provide impromptu and inadequate translations to hundreds of journalists.

If the farcical press conferences were meant to serve any but the Italians, and if UEFA cares that the managers' words should be correctly interpreted, it failed pathetically.

Soccer is a world game, which conducts its business in three main languages — English, French and Spanish. Yet there were no official translations in any of these languages, nothing but a few girls cheerfully exceeding their duties as

hostesses and messengers to try to cope with journalists' basic requirements for information.

And then there is Italy, where the airlines great working journalists and observing coaches with a shrug at check-in desks 40 minutes before the flight with the words: "You missed the flight." No you didn't; the message above their desk says check-in 30 minutes before the flight. You might get a shrug or a slight stare, but you are on standby for the next flight, hours later.

It happened, among others, to the manager of a national team not competing here...although millions of television viewers in his homeland need never know that he had no choice but to make his match comments by telephone from his hotel room, watching the same pictures as they.

But that, and the indifference of everyone to the photographer in Naples who was robbed in his bedroom at gunpoint, is, we are told, Italia. And anyway, our discomfort is immaterial compared to the basic message from Pope John Paul that the sport — a vital ingredient to the lives of millions — must not be allowed to constitute a regression in the progress of man.

Gilder, Despite a Par 70, Leads Canadian Golf by 2

ILE BIZARD, Que., June 22 (UPI) — Rob Gilder, overshadowed by the 65 of Jerry Pate, escaped with a par 70 yesterday to hold a two-stroke edge after 54 holes in the Canadian Open golf tournament.

Gilder, who has not won since the 1976 Phoenix Open, played comfortably on the front nine, sinking a 20-footer at the fifth hole and then a 30-footer at the ninth to turn in an eight-under par halfway score.

Familiar Woes

But at the back side he drove into the trees on number 10 for a bogey, landed in the rough for a bogey at 13, birdied at 14 and was in the rough again on the final hole to finish the third round with a 67-70-204, six strokes under par and only two ahead of Pate.

Pate, whose unerring putter has supported a disastrous driving game for the past month, gunned five birdie putts ranging from 30 to 10 feet en route to his 65, which is equal to the course record set here in 1975 by Jack Nicklaus and Tom Weiskopf.

Ben Crenshaw carded a two-under 68 for 69-70-68-207 to put him alone in third place, three strokes under for the tournament. Five players were at 208: Lee Trevino,

Transactions

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE
BOSTON RED SOX — Reached for Bill Campbell, pitcher, from the disabled list. Reached for Win Rummennigge, pitcher, from Purchase of the International League. Outlined Keith MacWhorter, pitcher to Pittsburgh.

CALIFORNIA ANGELS — Purchased Ed Holick, pitcher, from the San Francisco Giants for an undisclosed amount of cash.
CLEVELAND INDIANS — Purchased the contract of Jack Brackman, infielder, from the Boston Red Sox.

DETROIT TIGERS — Announced the seventh day suspension of Al Cowens, outfielder, by the American League for fighting.
SEATTLE MARINERS — Acquired Marc Hill, catcher, on waivers from the San Francisco Giants.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
SAN DIEGO PADRES — Removed Van Johnson, outfielder, from the disabled list. Reached for Barry Brown, infielder, to Howard of the Pacific Coast League. Added Bob Tolan to its coaching staff.
SAN FRANCISCO GIANTS — Reached for Mike Ivie, first baseman, from the disabled list. Called up Bill Borowy, pitcher, from Phoenix of the Pacific Coast League.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS — Reached for Ken Oberkott, second baseman, placed Jack Fulkerson, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list.

FOOTBALL
CANADIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE
HAMILTON TIGER-CATS — Released Crisley, running back; Willie Zachary, wide receiver; Billy McRae, defensive back; and Frank Harfield, defensive tackle.
TORONTO ARGONAUTS — Released Al Chesser, quarterback; Charles Crews and Elliot Wilkins, running backs; Robert White and Doug Becker, wide receivers; Fisher Fowler, wide receiver; and Willie Lee, defensive tackle.

Duran, the Killer, Shows No Affection

By Mark Heisler

MONTREAL, June 22 (LAT) — The face-a-face historic encounter Ray Leonard extended a in the direction of Roberto Duran, but the little tiger was none of it. He snarled at Leonard when he was asked what the scene had been, he pounded on

men fight for money or lack of options. Duran because that's what he is, a He is unencumbered by nlike mixed emotions and he ill angry.

think he did dislike Leonard," Duran's trainer, Ray Arcel, day, "I was rather surprised at I always thought he was a gentleman and still do, but ed at that press conference in York.

said he wasn't going to beat, he was going to kill him. Don't say that to Duran. He's fer."

No Comment

an is also WBC welterweight one of the world, having won night's unanimous decision, native Panama, a holiday was through Tuesday. School was ended, businesses closed and resident, Aristides Rollo, sent e to fly Duran home. Many were planned.

an hit a few parties of his e Friday night and did not his press conference yesterday, which was appropriate, had not talked to writers had a very hard night," said

Don King, the half of this co-promotion allied with Duran. King did attend, having never missed a press conference in his life.

"None of us got to bed before five, six this morning. But he sends his regards."

"King was the other big winner Friday night, first having watched John Tate fall on his nose once more. This time Big John fell through the ropes, right in front of King and Bob Arum, the other co-promoter, seated a few chairs away, and King jumped up and cheered. Arum once claimed that Tate, then WBA champion, would rule the heavyweights for years to come. This was Tate's second straight knockout and it came in a preliminary at the hands of someone named Trevor Berbick.

Full of Compassion

Yesterday morning King was observing humnity that Tate should get a brain scan and then retire. Arum was nowhere to be seen.

That was nothing compared to the victory that King won when Duran, his fighter, beat Leonard, who is under contract for one more fight to Arum. King promptly announced terms for the rematch:

"We'll do it," King said, "for the same terms we used last night. [Leonard will make about \$10 million, Duran \$1.5 million.] We'll use last night in reverse, since Duran is the champion.

"No new negotiations or nothing. We're ready to sign for those terms. Just turn the contract around and change the names."

Lea and Sosa Combine for Expos' Victory

From Agency Dispatches

DIEGO, June 22 — Andre in hit his eighth home of the 10th one out in the first inning for Lea and Elias Sosa.

In an eight-hitter last night the Montreal Expos to a 7-4 over the San Diego Padres. went 7½ innings and had his r. 4-shoutout ruined in the inning, when he surrendered singles to Jerry Turner, Willie nez and Tim Lincecum. Sosa up his fifth save with 1½ of the loss. John Curtis (3-5) d the relief as the Expos de- left-handed pitching for the

son's home run followed a by Rodney Scott. Ron Le- singled with two out in the sole his 38th base and scored e's RBI single. Scott then come on Gary Carter's dou- ble the Expos a 4-0 lead.

Astros 4, Pirates 2

ouston, Vernie Rube won his eighth game, and Art Howe ro-run homer to lead Houston- 4-2 victory over Pittsburgh.

ajor League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	32	24	.569	—
Los Angeles	31	25	.554	1 1/2
San Diego	29	27	.518	3 1/2
San Francisco	28	28	.500	4 1/2
Los Angeles	27	29	.481	5 1/2
San Diego	26	30	.464	6 1/2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	31	25	.554	—
San Francisco	30	26	.538	1 1/2
San Diego	29	27	.518	3 1/2
San Francisco	28	28	.500	4 1/2
Los Angeles	27	29	.481	5 1/2
San Diego	26	30	.464	6 1/2

West

Ruble (5-1) allowed 11 hits, struck out four and walked none in 7½ innings.

Giants 9, Phillies 3

In San Francisco, Darrell Evans drove in three runs and Jack Clark doubled to trigger a three-run fifth that led San Francisco to a 9-3 victory over Philadelphia. The Giants got four consecutive hits off Randy Lerch as they broke a 2-2 tie in the fifth.

Reds 8, Cardinals 5

In Cincinnati, Ray Knight's two-run double highlighted a five-run Cincinnati seventh inning that carried the Reds to an 8-5 victory over St. Louis. Frank Pastore (9-4) gave up eight hits en route to his sixth complete game this season.

Dodgers 5, Mets 0

In Los Angeles, Jerry Reuss scattered six hits and was backed by Steve Garvey's three-run homer in the first and Dusty Baker's solo homer in the seventh as Los Angeles dealt New York its seventh straight defeat, 5-0.

Braves 8, Cubs 0

In Atlanta, Dale Murphy homered and drove in four runs and Chris Chambliss added a three-run homer to back the three-hit pitching of Doyle Alexander and earn Atlanta a 8-0 victory over Chicago.

Yankees 5, A's 3

In the American League, at New York, Jim Spencer hit a three-run homer in the first inning and Tommy John became the American League's first 10-game winner as New York beat Oakland, 5-3.

Angels 4, Red Sox 2

In Boston, Joe Rudi's two-run double off the glove of Jim Rice, the Red Sox' leftfielder, capped a three-run third inning that gave

Bostock Killer Free

LOGANSPORT, Ind., June 22 (AP) — Leonard Smith, 33, who was accused of shooting to death outfielder Lyman Bostock of the California Angels in September, 1978, was freed Friday after psychiatrists said he no longer was mentally ill. He was committed to a mental hospital after being found innocent by reason of insanity in the shooting.

California a 4-2 victory over Boston.

Tigers 4, White Sox 1

In Chicago, Milt Wilcox scattered five hits for his fifth successive complete-game victory as Detroit beat Chicago, 4-1. Wilcox (7-4) struck out four, walked two and got more of his support from Steve Kemp, who scored twice and drove in a run, and John Wockenfuss, who drove in two and scored once.

Twins 3, Indians 2

In Bloomington, Minn., Boich Wynegar drove in all three Minnesota runs with two singles and a double to give the Twins a 3-2 victory over Cleveland. Geoff Zahn (6-9) pitched 8½ innings and Wayne Garland (2-1) went the distance in losing.

Rangers 2, Blue Jays 1

In Arlington, Texas, pinch hitter Pat Burman singled home Jim Norris with one out in the bottom of the ninth inning to lift Texas to a 2-1 victory over Toronto.

Brewers 5, Royals 1

In Kansas City, Don Money hit a pair of home runs and drove in three runs to back Larry Sorra's nine-hit pitching, giving Milwaukee a 5-1 victory over Kansas City.

Orioles 5, Mariners 0

In Baltimore, Eddie Murray drove in four runs with his 12th home run and a single to back the five-hit pitching of Steve Stone and lead Baltimore to a 9-0 victory over Seattle. Stone (9-3) won his seventh straight game.

In Arlington, Texas, Ferguson Jenkins passed Cy Young in major league strikeouts, moving into eighth place on the list with 2,824, as he allowed Toronto just five hits in pitching Texas to a 5-2 victory over Toronto.

Brewers 10, Royals 5

In Kansas City, Dick Davis hit a three-run double in a five-run seventh inning and added an RBI triple in the eighth to power Milwaukee to a 10-5 victory over Kansas City.

Tigers 5, White Sox 3

In Chicago, John Wockenfuss doubled home Lance Parrish in the top of the 11th inning to lead Detroit to a 5-3 victory over Chicago.

Indians 4, Twins 3

In Bloomington, Minn., Toby Harrah's double off first baseman Jose Morales' glove scored Gary Alexander from first base in the 15th inning and gave Cleveland a 4-3 victory over Minnesota.

Cardinals 7, Reds 5

In the National League, at Cincinnati, Terry Kennedy hit a pair of three-run homers to pace a 13-hit St. Louis attack that carried the Cardinals to a 7-5 victory over Cincinnati.

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